PRESIDENT'S REPORT

and

CATALOGUE of PUPILS

GIRARD COLLEGE

The CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Trustee

FOR THE YEAR 1922

WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLLEGE'S OPENING

Printed by.
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in the Trade School
of Girard College

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1923

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HOBART A. HARE

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STATED MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES AT GIRARD COLLEGE

Friday preceding second Wednesday :

HOUSEHOLD-2 P. M.

INSTRUCTION-2.45 P. M.

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE AND DISCHARGE3.15 P. M.

OFFICERS OF GIRARD COLLEGE

January 1, 1923

PRESIDENT

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JOSEPH M. JAMESON, Ph.B., Pp.D.

FACULTY AND TEACHERS

HIGH SCHOOL

D. MONTFORT MELCHIOR, A.B., A.M., Supervisor of High School Instruction, Head of Dep't and Professor of Social Science C. ADDISON WILLIS, M.E., A.M., SHOWELL C. DENNIS, B.S., M.S.,

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MISS KATHERINE K. HOBBS, A.M., Teacher of English DAVID A. McILHATTEN, A.B.,

Teacher of Mathematics MORRIS WOLF, B.A., M.A., PH.D., Teacher of History BRUCE A. CAREY

Director of Vocal Music MISS MARY E. ROBB, Teacher of English MISS ANNIE DEAN SWIFT.

Teacher of History and Vocal Music MISS CHARLOTTE A. RAGOTZKY. Teacher of Mathematics

MISS LOUISE G. SIGMUND. Teacher of Geography PERCY E. MILLER, B.S., Teacher of Science

CHARLES E. BOWMAN, B.B.A., Head of Dep't and Teacher of Book-

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Teacher of Typewriting and Office Practice

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Teacher of Science RALPH H. WARE, A.B.,

Teacher of History MISS ELLEN RITCHIE

Teacher of English and History KENNETH T. WEBBER, B.S., Teacher of English

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EVERT NOBLE B. S. Teacher of Mathematics and Elementary Bookkeeping I. F. S. RUTHRAUFF, A.B.,

Teacher of History CHESTER T. HALLENBECK, A.B., Teacher of Mathematics

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COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT CHARLES T. BARDSLEY.

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MISS LOUISE G. SIGMUND. Teacher of Commercial Geography

RALPH W. MARCH, B.C.S., Teacher of Commercial Studies

MECHANICAL SCHOOL

SIMEON VANT. JESTER, A.M. Superintendent

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HENRY SCHREINER. Instructor in Foundry

JACOB MARTIN. Instructor in Applied Electricity GEORGE R. STROHM,

Instructor in Woodwork and Pattern Making

CLYDE I. MARTIN.

Teacher of Intermediate High School Class

BENJAMIN F. ZIMMERMAN. Instructor in Machine Shop Practice R. ELLINGER BLITHE. Instructor in Mechanical Drawing

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BENJAMIN BRAIM. Assistant Instructor in Foundry GEORGE A. HANSEN.

Assistant Instructor in Machine Shop WILLIAM C. ELDRIDGE

Assistant Instructor in Printing TEACHERS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS

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fessor of Military Science and Tactics RALPH L. JOHNSON, M.A., Sc.D., Teacher of Special Class

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EARL PROUTS Teacher of Violin MISS EDITH BREGY

Teacher of Art *HORACE R. ANDERS. Assistant Instructor of Rand

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Supervising Principal MISS ETHEL A. SIPPLE.

Relieving Teacher and Assistant Supervisor, Grammar School

BRUCE A. CAREY Director of Vocal Music

MISS CAROLINE RUTH NORTH,

Supervisor of Drawing

MISS A. ELIZABETH SUPLEE. Relieving Teacher and Assistant Supervisor, Primary School SIMEON VANT. JESTER

Director of Slovd ERNEST LINDBLAD, JOHN F. BARRETT. HOWARD CONKLIN.

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MISS SARA J. RAMSEY MISS MARY I. McFARLAND

MISS LORETTA McCORMICK

MISS KATHRYN V. LEMMO

MISS MILDRED SCHWAB

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MRS. EVA ROBERTS STEVENS MISS HELEN A. WILSON

MISS KATHERINE L. MORGAN MISS KATHARINE S. PAUL MISS MARY E. TEMPLIN

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MISS ELIZABETH A. WIDDICOMBE MRS. SARA B. WEILER

MISS ISABEL C. BROWN MISS EMMA KEECH MISS MILDRED S. BENNERS MISS BEATRICE BUTT MISS KATHRYN I. GLEASON MISS HELEN S. QUICK

MISS ROSE DAVIS

*Died January 31, 1923

HOUSEHOLD

JOSEPH A. DAVIS, A.B., A.M.

SUPERVISOR OF PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION
WILLIAM C. SPARKS, A.B.

SENIOR PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION TEACHER
ARCHIBALD RALSTON

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION TEACHERS

WILLIAM E. BERNARD, Jr.
Swinning Instructer
WILLIAM C. SCHMIDT
BENJAMIN F. SEVERY

WILLIAM C. SCHMIDT
WALTER E. HAWKINS
JAY MARTIN KELCHNER, B.S.
SUPERVISORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

WILLIAM C. DUNLAP JOHN HAMILTON
LINFORD H. MOYER

SENIOR HOUSEMASTERS

ALBERT B. HARMER IRVING G. FERRIS RICHARD J. GUSTIN E. RECTOR LAWRENCE, A.B., I GEORGE T. MOSHER DABNEY C. FITZHUGH

HOUSEMASTERS

LAURIS R. WILSON WILLIAM II. HAGER I. F. S. RUTHRAUFF, A.B. IAMES B. MACDERMOTT THOMAS W. FERGUSON CHESTER II. HARTZLER, M.S. WILLIAM E. NEILL EDGAR C. KEAN, A.B. NORMAN EDWARD DIEHL, B.: FRANCIS E SHOEMAKER OHN G. ROBERTS, JR. ALLEN W. CATES, A.B. MICHAEL B. GROFF WILBUR R. LECRON NORMAN IONES EDWARD ROBERT TRIGGS, B.S.

GOVERNESSES

THESTER T HALLENBECK AR

MISS ADELE C. CASE MISS DELLA M. ADAMS MISS ELIZABETH C. DARE MISS ANNA C. ROTH MISS MARY S. CHANCE MISS MINERVA R. SAUNDERS MISS JANE M. SUPPLEE MISS MABEL NEWCOMER MISS MARGARET R. WYLLIE MISS MYRA M. LONG MRS. ELIZABETH II. WILT MRS MARIAN R. LYTTLE MISS D. LACEA KIRKPATRICK MRS. ELIZABETH GARDNER MISS IRENE MALLAMS MISS IDA NICHOLLS MRS. CHARLOTTE DONAGHY MISS MURIEL E. VENTRES MISS NETTIE MARKWARD MISS MARGARET SANKEY MISS MARGARET FROLICIL MISS ANNA M. ELLIOTT, A.B. MISS PEARLE AMES MISS ALICE CARNAHAN

GROUNDS, BUILDINGS AND PURCHASING

FRANK Ö. ZESINGER
ASSISTANT STEWARD
WILLIAM JAMISON
CH'IEF ENGINEER
ROBERT T. ANDERSON, B.S., E.E.
HEAD GARDENER
FRANK D. POTTER, B.S.

DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY

SUPERINTENDENT ERNEST CUNNINGHAM

DIETITIAN MISS SARA CLARK

SUPERVISORS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY

MISS LOUISA LAU MISS ANNA M. CRAFT

ASS'T SUPERVISORS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY

MISS ELLEN S. BOYD MISS ELIZABETH McMICKING

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VISITING PHYSICIAN FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D. ASSISTANT VISITING PHYSICIAN ERNEST G. MAIER. M.D.

> OPHTHALMOLOGIST CHARLES R. HEED, M.D.

CHIEF OF NOSE, THROAT AND EAR DEPARTMENT

NATHAN P. STAUFFER, M.D. EMERITUS CONSULTING SURGEON HENRY R. WHARTON, M.D.

S. McCUEN SMITH, M.D.

CHARLES F. NASSAU, M.D. EDWARD J. KLOPP, M.D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN THOMAS McCRAE, M.D. HEAD NURSE MISS OLIVE BROWN

DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY

CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT SAMUEL P. CAMERON, D.D.S. DENTISTS

JOHN F. McKERNAN, D.D.S.

GEORGE F. PEACHEY, D.D.S.

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MISS MARY MECUTCHEN
ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

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GIRARD COLLEGE

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1922

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31, 1922.

Board of Directors of City Trusts:

GENTLEMEN:

In his annual Report for 1898 the President of the Board of Directors of City Trusts made the observation that the affairs of an institution, so long established as Girard College, were "necessarily so accurately adjusted and generally so well administered, that it is difficult to present annually a report containing matters of great novelty."

The above expresses, certainly in part, the feeling of every one who, year after year, is called upon to write an annual report. Yet, when one remembers that the purpose of education is to prepare for life, that that life will of necessity undergo change, and that the duties demanded of young men are constantly enlarging, it is obvious that any static or fixed process of education must fall short of the need. The President of the British Board of Education well said in 1917, when England was facing the greatest crisis in the World War, "Our children, and our children's children will be born into a more difficult world, and I think we shall be doing less than our duty to posterity if we do not take steps to arm them for the conflict in which they will be engaged." Of the educational service at Girard College in the past year we may well feel, as I trust we may feel in all the years to come, that,

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth."

During the past year the President of Girard College has

delved a little into the past of the Institution. He has necessarily found much that is worthy of admiration in the Girard College annals of yester-year. But withal there has been brought home the conviction that the golden age of education at Girard College lies in the future, and that as never before there is now the inspiration to strive for the ushering in of that illusive day of promise which seems ever to be encamped just a little ahead of our march of progress.

A study of Girard College's past makes one patient in working for an ideal. Forward movements in the College, great reforms which have come, have not sprung full-armed from the brain of some executive as Pallas Athena is reputed to have sprung fullpanoplied from the brain of Jove. Ideals, to be effective, need to be planted, to mature and to fructify. As mortar requires time to harden or "set," that it may have strength, so the constructive power of ideals must await its fulness of time. Thus, such movements in Girard College as mechanical instruction. the use of boys in the industrial operations of the Institution, the introduction of a system of savings bank accounts, the furnishing of a wholesome and rational system of playground instruction, the establishment and extension of evening courses of lectures and entertainments, the lengthening of summer vacations, the extension of privileges to boys, a less rigid system of discipline, these and many other progressive policies have come by slow degrees, and necessarily have been spread over a series of years. Some of these now seemingly obvious administrative developments were introduced after twenty years of discussion. A study of the College history cannot but make the present administration patient and hopeful in promoting new policies,

On one occasion the distinguished President Emeritus of Harvard University, Charles W. Eliot, was asked to name what he regarded as a fundamental qualification of the successful college president. President Eliot replied, "The capacity to inflict pain." Any one who has been in an administrative post where he must stem the tide of natural desire, either in a home, a business organization, or in a school, cannot fail to grasp the significance of this answer. Meekly and obligingly to bow to every passing desire, to drift with the popular tide, to yield to

the demands of those with whom he has relationships, to bask always in the bright skies and the pleasant sunshine of a day in June, is the easy and attractive course for the administrative officer, but such a course inevitably must result in lack of progress, and in the development of softness and supineness. Character is indeed, born of travail.

The administrator to be successful must not only vision a city of promise toward which his effort is ever directed, but he must believe in his own ability to journey toward this city, if not actually to encamp within its sacred precincts. When near the close of his notable administration at Dartmouth College President Tucker recalled a remark which was once made comparing the early history of Dartmouth with its later development; this remark, which had been made by an under-graduate, was that Dr. Wheelock and President Tucker were alike in that they "were gamblers by instinct." Any great work has in it an element of chance, and the realization of any great accomplishment must be the result of hazarding a belief in an ideal, and a willingness to strive for its realization.

Whatever else an annual report may be, its high purpose should always be to give an evaluation of the school's success in teaching what the deed of gift for the Phillips Academy at Andover termed, "the Great End and Real Business of Living." It was with this thought that President Fisher of the British Board of Education wrote in 1917 that he regarded education as one of the most precious possessions in life, and that the more fully and generally it can be distributed the more bappy and the stronger will be the nation. President Fisher added, "Until the people of this country come to view Education as the most fruitful of all benefits which age can confer upon youth, and not as one of those troublesome ailments of childhood which must be got through as quickly as possible, it is vain to expect any great improvement in the standard of our National Schools."

An annual report should be an opportunity, as was recently suggested by the distinguished Headmaster of St. Paul's School, for the school "to interpret itself as a factory of individuals." Dr. Drury added that the time would be well spent if the teacher would on occasion throw down his books and school tasks and

cry out, "What in the name of all that is vital has this lesson got to do with living?" If the thing which the school is doing can in some way be vitally related to the life in the community of which the school is a part, then the tasks of the school will be revivified with a new interest, then the teacher and the taught alike will catch the inspiration that comes from an understanding of the values and duties of life.

The ease with which those engaged in the supervision of education may deceive themselves is well set forth by Dr. Drury in his annual report for the current year:"A stupefying satisfaction in small successes cheats us of the knowledge of our goal and of our failure to reach it. We must counsel one another not to get hold of the school problem by the small end, contenting ourselves with minor victories, or devoting our attention to any one phase, and cluttering our minds with statistics however neatly marshaled......Such a method is petty, and blinds the vision of men who are concerned, whether as trustees or school-masters or parents or alumni, with the whole big chaotic business of education."

It is our hope that all who have labored at Girard College in the past year have been taking a broader view of their tasks, and that they are relating the things which they are doing here to the life which the boys will lead when they go out from the Institution. In other words, we are seeking to follow the light of educational progress, and it is the hope of all who are here in service that our faces are toward the bright future of the world's tomorrow, and that our light is not darkness. If this be true, then we shall have hastened the coming of that glorious day of prediction of which Professer William C. Bagley has written, "A little more light for the common man this year, next year, a hundred years from now, and the battle for humanity, for democracy and for brotherhood is won." With our ideals once again reaffirmed we have in the past year rededicated ourselves to the task of bringing to the boys committed to the care of this great Institution the opportunity which will equip them to enter into their heritage.

The Report of the President of Girard College for 1897, written immediately following the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary on January 1, 1898, drew attention to the first half century of the history of the College and pointed out that such a celebration "suggested a suitable time for the introduction of needed improvements." Twenty-five years have passed since this was written, and as stock is taken of the number of boys whom the Institution has served, it is found that nearly or quite as many have been received during the third quarter century of the Institution's history as were cared for by it during the half century preceding. It is safe to say that in the field of educational progress, in the definition of aim, and in the realization of the high purpose for which Girard College was establized, quite as great accomplishments were realized in the twenty-five years last past as were possible in the first fifty years of the Institution's history.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the opening of the College offers an occasion for an evaluation of the work of the Institution. The historical and descriptive papers prepared in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary and later published as a volume, have been, up to this time, the most complete account of Girard College which has ever been put together, and that volume, printed in a considerable edition, is still in demand and is being given distribution.

The Diamond Jubilee of the opening of the College had recognition in a similar series of papers and addresses which it is purposed to print as a separate pamphlet, and also to incorporate as a part of the Annual Report for 1922, as the proceedings of the celebration on January 1, 1898, were made a part of the report for 1897. The papers and addresses presented on January 1, 1923, furnish a review of recent tendencies in the history of Girard College. They afford also a judgment as to the work which is being done, and the success which has attended the efforts of those who are here laboring. While the inclusion of these proceedings may not be in strict keeping with the conventional President's Report, it is the feeling of the Board of Directors of City Trusts and of the Executive Staff of the College that they properly merit a place as a part of the Annual Report for the year.

CHANGES IN STAFF

RESIGNATIONS

J. LEO GEIST, A.B., Teaching HousemasterJanuary	31
WILLIAM A. McCullough, Playground and Recreation	
TeacherFebruary	28
MISS M. ETHEL SWAIN, Governess	31
Miss M. Bella Loy, Governess	31
WALTER E. YOUNG, HousemasterJune	30
Mrs. Elsie S. Field, GovernessJuly	31
HOWARD E. GREEN, A.B., Housemaster	31
S. L. MILLARD ROSENBERG, B.S., A.M., Ph.D., Acting Head	٠.
of Department and Professor of Rom 'ce Languages August	31
J. EARL KAUFFMAN, Playground and Recusation Teacher August	
MRS. MAY WARD LONG, Teacher of FrenchAugust	
MRS. KATHERINE W. STOCKDALE, Governess	
ALBERT E. WESTON, HousemasterAugust	
Mrs. Frances Barber, Governess	
EARL F. MALONEY, A.B., Teacher of English	
JOHN LANGBON JONES, A.B., Teacher of FrenchAugust	
MISS LAURA H. WELCH, GovernessSeptember	
WILLIAM PERRY, D.D.S., Assistant DentistOctober	
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APPOINTMENTS	
Mrs. ELIZABETH GARDNER, GovernessJanuary	
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D. Montfort Melchior, A.B., A.M., Supervisor of High	
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D. MONTFORT MELCHIOR, A.B., A.M., Supervisor of High SCHOOL Instruction	1 1 6 6 6 1 1
D. Montfort Melchior, A.B., A.M., Supervisor of High School Instruction, February Edgard V. February James Norman Stephens, Ass't Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, February Earl Protuct, Teacher of Violin, February Norman Edward Diehl, B.S., Teaching Housemaster, February Alford G. Orto, Playground and Recreation Teacher March Miss Idn Niffolds (Miss La Niffolds).	1 1 6 6 1 1 8
D. MONTFORT MELCHIOR, A.B., A.M., Supervisor of High School Instruction	1 1 6 6 1 1 8
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WILBUR R. LECRON, Housemaster	
EDWARD ROBERT TRIGGS, B.S., Housemaster	. September 1
JOHN A. SMALL, Playground and Recreation Teacher	
MISS LAURA H. WELCH, Governess	. September 1
MISS MURIEL E. VENTRES, GOVETNESS	September 1
Miss Alice Carnahan, Governess	September 1
MISS MARGARET SANKEY, GOVERNESS	
MISS MARGARET FROELICH, Governess	October 1

TRANSFERS

DIED

BURTON T. Scales, A.M., Director of Vocal Music.......January 31

The untimely death of Burton T. Scales on January 31, 1922, was mentioned in the 1921 report. On August 28, 1922, Miss Mary L. Govers, who for ten years had been in retirement from active service in the College, was called to ker reward. Miss Govers was appointed a governess at Girard College on January 22, 1872, and she served with fidelity and self-sacrificing devotion for more than forty years. A great company of those to whom she here ministered have borne and will bear tribute to her nobility of life.

As this report was being prepared Mr. Horace R. Anders, Assistant Teacher of the Band, was similarly called from earth. Mr. Anders had served for eleven and a half years in his position and had won the friendship, esteem and good will of all who came in contact with him. His death on January 31, one year to a day from the day of the death of Mr. Scales, cast a pall over the Institution.

The list of changes in staff indicates much more nearly normal and stable conditions than have existed heretofore for a number of years. Increasingly those who come to the College come to continue permanently in its service. This means that there can be developed a cohesion of staff, and that coöperative relations may be established resulting in an efficiency in the administrative system quite impossible when a large number of teachers, administrative and household officers were new each year.

HOUSEHOLD

The household work for the year has been well characterized by its Superintendent as a time of modification and adjustment.

Changes earlier introduced are becoming effective in the lives of the boys. We have during the past year been reaping the fruits of the senior housemaster plan of organization recently established. It now appears beyond question that the plan of having an officer as a senior in each building, he having administrative oversight over the building, and being a means of communication between the Superintendent of Household and the detailed work in his building, is a sound plan of organization and one likely to give good results.

Two or three new developments in the household work are worthy of mention. Some of these have been the extension of library facilities, the furnishing of copies of the daily newspapers to the older boys and the more general circulation of monthly magazines through the sections. A few good magazines are now provided for each section in the College.

During the past year there have been notable developments in the use of radio sets at the College. The materials for some of these have been supplied by the College, the boys installing the outfits; several sets have been built by the boys themselves out of materials which they have provided. Concerts, lectures, church services and all sorts of programs have been heard over the radio. Loud speakers or amplifiers have been installed on some of these outfits so that considerable groups of boys may hear at one time. The radio has been introduced as a feature in connection with moving picture exhibitions.

Under the present administration the boys are not allowed to go out into the city unaccompanied, unless they have suitable places to which to go, or we can have some knowledge of what they are doing. Boys who are below the fifth school grade are not granted Saturday privileges out. It is greatly to the credit of the household department that boys who otherwise would be kept within the College enclosure are taken out by their household officers on Saturdays and holidays. These excursions include walks to Fairmount Park, visits to the Zoological Garden,

trips to stores for small purchases and various excursions into the city. The Saturday and holiday trips out are a fine reward to the boys, and they have given the household officers an opportunity to learn their boys in a way which would otherwise be impossible.

It is gratifying to record a decided decrease in serious offences for which marks of "unsatisfactory" and "very objectionable" have been given. The discipline of the past year has been much easier, and probably also much more effective, than has been the discipline of any other year during which the present President has been in the service of Girard College. It appears that our boys are more natural, that they are entering more whole-heartedly into the life here, and that they are more nearly meeting their teachers, administrative and household officers half way.

The Conference Committee has served as a sort of safety valve for student sentiment, and it has also served as a means of extending the student point of view to the teachers and officers, and the point of view of teachers and officers to the students. Boys now have at least the consciousness that they may come into court and be heard on any matter in which they feel that their interests are vitally at stake.

Slowly, but also surely, there in being created a new public sentiment among Girard College students. What the English schoolmasters call "the corporate life of the school" is in one sense indefinite, but in another sense, it is a very real thing. The great effectiveness of the English boarding schools as educational institutions has come in no small part from the influence of this corporate life upon the whole institution. When student sentiment can be crystallized and expressed, there is already in operation a new educational agency. An illustration of such a student sentiment is found in a creed known as "The Torch" which has been adopted by the National Honor Society. This creed, which is given below, might well be made an ideal not only in Girard College, but in schools everywhere.

THE TORCH - A CREED

I believe in the joy of study, the delight of acquaintance with books, the discipline of diligent learning and the rediscovery of the world of nature and of men through an open mind.

I believe in character as essential to the highest type of scholarship. I hold that no intellectual achievement, however keen or clever, is worthy of deep respect unless it goes hand in hand with accuracy, reliability, honor, humility tolerance and truth.

I believe in service, that it is the privilege and responsibility of the enlightened member of any society to minister with kindness and understanding to the needs of the less fortunate in talent or in opportunity.

I rejoice in the burden of leadership which scholarship, character, and service lay upon me, for I believe that my torch should light others to lives of greater beauty, richer joy, and fuller service.

The establishment of what is known as the Key Man Prize at Girard College during the past year will, we trust, contribute further to the arousing of student sentiment and the recognition of ideals. From this time forward there is to be selected out of each graduating class one student to be known as Key Man. The announcement of this selection and the conferring of the prize will be made a feature of the Class Day exercises of the College. Five qualities enter into the choice of Key Man, they being: scholarship, which has a limit of fifty points; citizenship, which has a limit of twenty points; athletics, a limit of fifteen points; extra-curriculum activities, a limit of ten points; and student recognition, a limit of five points.

The record of the students for the last two years of their course will be taken as the basis of the above tabulation, and ratings will be made up from a series of sub-divisions. The student having the highest rating will be awarded the Key Man Prize. In addition to the public recognition which the award of this prize will receive and the substantial character of the prize itself, it is purposed that there shall be erected in some prominent place about the College a permanent bulletin board on which there may be placed the list of those who receive from year to year the award of the prizes as Key Men. The spirit in which

the announcement of this prize was accepted is a fine evidence of what must be regarded as wholesome ideals in Girard College.

PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION

The report on physical training conditions at Girard College as made by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie in 1921 has been bearing fruit during the past year. The standard set by Dr. McKenzie, which calls for the granting of scholastic recognition for work done in physical education and the imposing of disability for work neglected, has resulted in a new attitude toward this branch of the work on the part of both the staff and the boys. Dr. McKenzie's pointed observation on the lack of suitable facilities in which to conduct the work in physical education contributed in no small part toward the decision to erect the Armory now in process of being built.

The results of the past year clearly demonstrate that athletics and games properly used may supplement and strengthen physical training, and that they may be made to serve an important place in the work of an institution. While Girard College is not primarily interested in athletic competition, it is interested in the out-ofdoor life and activities of the boys, and through athletic games it seeks to stimulate more interest in physical health, and skill in competition. By means of the free games adapted to the various seasons of the year every boy in Girard College acquires a fundamental knowledge of, and most of them considerable skill in, base-ball, basket-ball, hockey, soccer, volley-ball, track and field events, and tennis; in addition to the foregoing, boys are taught to swim, and they participate in swimming events in the pool and in calisthenic group work both on the playground and in the gymnasium. A certain amount of apparatus work is also taught in the gymnasium.

While every effort has been made to discourage the win-atany-price spirit in competitive athletics, our boys have never-theless a keen zest for winning, and they play the game to win. The Supervisor of Athletics and Recreation reports that, with this standard, Girard College athletic teams have won over eighty per cent of the contests in which they have engaged during the past year. In certain branches of sport, notably soccer, basket-ball and swimming, teams representing the College have been so uniformly successful in recent years as almost to have given the idea that, if their successors do not win, the College will be disgraced. Indeed, one is sometimes disposed to raise the question whether a few wholesome defeats would not be a better discipline for our boys than winning so uniformly as certain of the teams have done.

An inspection of all the boys of the College has disclosed a limited number suffering from slight curvature of the spine, round or stooping shoulders, and fallen arches in the feet. Suitable exercises for the correction of these defects have been prescribed, first under direction, then on the boys' own initiative. As opportunities offer, boys have been stimulated to practice these exercises faithfully. If work of this sort is followed up, it cannot fail to be of lifelong service to the boys concerned.

Related to the playground and recreational activities have been certain services under the direction of industrial supervisors, such as domestic duties, care of the grounds, the tilling of the garden plots at the west end of the College enclosure, the tending of a flock of chickens, the cleaning of snow from the walks and roadways in winter, and other activities, which are all gathered together in this division of work. These are the tasks which would in the home be termed "chores", and the learning to render these small services is an important element in the educational development of growing boys.

One other interest in the field of recreation should be mentioned. This is the moving picture entertainments which have been under the supervision of the Household Department. Mr. George T. Mosher, who has decided that his duty to his aged parents compels him to discontinue his service early in the year 1923, has had charge of the moving picture exhibitions and he has done during the past year a high order of service. The summary of moving picture exhibitions given for entertainment is supplied below. This does not include various auditorium pictures, and educational films which have been exhibited in connection with the work of the schools.

Report on motion pictures from January 1, 1922, to January 1, 1923.

ITEM	No of reels shown	No. of Fea- tures shown		PRICE
Special Features	45	7	\$22.85	\$159.95
Feature Pictures	267	46	15.83	720.50
Two reel Comedies	64	32	6.68	214.00
One reel Comedies	16	16	2.31	37.00
Pathe News	17	17	2.00	34.00
International News	3	3	2.00	6.00
Pathe Review	2	2	2.00	4.00
Aesop Fables (Cartoons)	26	26	2.00	52.00
Movie Chats	10	10	3.00	30.00
Educationals	48	25	4.28	206.00
Educationals (Free)	14	14		
Features Free	26	4		
Motion Picture Exchanges fro	om which	Pictures we	re rented.	18
Total Amount expended for	Pictures	(January 1	st, 1922,	to
January 1st, 1923)				\$1462.00
Average cost per boy for Pic	tures for	entire year.		\$.944

GIRARD COLLEGE SCHOOLS

The various educational activities of Girard College have progressed favorably during 1922. There has been a steady progressive development which has resulted in raising the quality of teaching, in bringing boys more nearly up to the grade, and in furnishing a more wholesome educational atmosphere in which the boys may grow up.

The College lost several teachers, some of whom had been in service for a goodly number of years. Mr. Earl F. Maloney, teacher of English, resigned to go into business. Dr. S. L. Millard Rosenburg and Mr. John Langdon Jones, the former professor and acting Head of Department of Romance Languages, and the latter a teacher in the department, resigned to take up work in institutions of collegiate grade. Dr. Rosenburg is a scholar of unusual gifts, whose identification with the work of Girard College has been a distinction to the Institution. His scholastic attainments and devotion to his field of scholarship are everywhere recognized. Mr. Jones similarly has unusual gifts for writing, and both of these men believed, what is pro-

bably the fact, that they would find the atmosphere and contacts of a higher institution more stimulating and congenial than work with boys. Mrs. Long resigned to devote herself to her home, and we accepted her resignation, as we did those of the others mentioned above, with regret, and with expressions of best wishes to them in the new duties to which they severally go.

Mr. Kenneth T. Webber, former head teacher of English at Tome School, Port Deposit, Maryland, was appointed to the vacant position in English. Mr. Webber is a graduate of Colgate University, where the English Department is strong, and has had a good experience in teaching English in boys' schools. His interests and his scholastic attainments are such that he brings a helpful influence to Girard College.

For the headship of the Department of Romance Languages the College was fortunate in securing the services of William L. Fichter, a graduate of Columbia University, who has taken an advanced degree in the same institution. Mr. Fichter has had years of experience in teaching his chosen subject in the High School of Commerce of New York City, and in the United States Naval Academy of Annapolis. Mr. Fichter's interests are essentially scholastic, and in securing him we feel that we have one who will maintain the high standards which have been set in the Romance Department at Girard College.

As teachers in Romance Languages there were appointed during the year Mr. Malcolm G. Wright and Miss Kathleen Morris. Mr. Wright is a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, where he specialized in French, and Miss Morris, of Randolph-Macon College, Virginia. Both of these appointees bring approved experience as teachers of French, and both are especially interested in the direct or conversational method of teaching. Miss Morris spent the long vacation of the past summer in France in attendance on one of the universities.

An interesting new development in the school work of Girard College in 1922 was the introduction of instruction in the fine arts. Miss Edith M. Brégy was appointed teacher of art and began her work in September. Miss Brégy is an artist of ability, who brings a point of view and enthusiasm for her work

which we believe will be a new influence at Girard College. The aim of the special art work is to select a limited number of boys who are gifted and to stimulate their interest and develop their talent. In a few months there has been evidenced the wisdom of introducing such instruction as is here mentioned.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature in the recent school work of the College has been the gradual elimination of retarded boys, and the lessening of failures and repetitions. During the fall term of 1922, there were but twelve boys in the Primary School who were repeating work for that term; and there were but twenty-six boys who were repeating a term in the Grammar School Division. The total of these represented but five per cent of the enrolment in the Grammar and Primary Schools. It is gratifying to report that seventy-three and four-tenths per cent of the boys can be graduated from the classes to which they are now assigned, if they do not fail of promotion in their further school progress. There is an encouraging decrease also of the retarded pupils of all class lists. At the close of the present year but five per cent of the total in attendance on the Primary School are two or more years retarded, and but four and fourtenths per cent of those in attendance on the Grammar School are similarly retarded.

In general, pupils who are retarded, or who repeat work because of failure, are a heavy burden for a school system to carry. The expert who was in charge of the recent survey of the Philadelphia Elementary Schools made an estimate that the vearly cost of instruction to pupils not promoted in the Philadelphia Schools is \$900,000. There is no angle of approach to this question which does not point to the desirability of speeding boys up to the top of their bent, stimulating them to meet successfully the school requirements, so that they may receive the service which the school has to give the first time that it is offered to them. Particularly does this statement apply to Girard College, where there is a long waiting list for admission. Boys who prolong their stay in the College, by failure to secure promotion, are occupying places which rightfully belong to other boys, and necessarily they tend to increase the length of the waiting list.

PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION

Perhaps no single feature introduced into the schools of the College in the past dozen years has contributed more to progress in our educational activity than has the adoption of what was earlier called the divided group plan, but which has in other places been termed "the Gary System," "the work-study-plan," and "the platono plan." This idea was given its most convincing recent demonstration in the schools of Gary, Indiana, though the idea had long existed. The distinguished Superintendent of Schools at Gary himself has seen that to attach the name of his city to this plan of school work would perhaps be a limitation to its largest success. The leadership of the United States Bureau of Education in the use of the term "platoon plan" and its somewhat general adoption in recent years has pointed to this term as likely to be accepted as expressing the idea.

Girard College is favorably circumstanced for the introduction of the platoon plan, as we have the boys in our control for twenty-four hours in the day and all the activities of their life can be carefully regulated by the Institution. The College is peculiarly favored in buildings, equipment, playgrounds, and the attending features for industrial work, recreation and auditorium instruction. Perhaps Girard College has made as considerable an advance in the working out of the platoon plan as has been made in any school, or system of schools, where the plan has been introduced.

Already the platoon plan is operating in twenty or more important centers in the United States, and recent developments point to the probability of its becoming a recognized feature in the organization of American schools. That Girard College early recognized the wisdom of this plan of instruction and introduced it more than six years ago, may well be a source of satisfaction to us as the years pass.

The College has made a rational and helpful use of the various forms of intelligence and accomplishment tests, which have recently been developed in the field of experimental education. At admission here a boy is given both psychological and school tests, and his gradation and classification are determined by these; at regular intervals following admission he receives similar tests, which are a guide in his promotion and which serve also to correct any faulty classifications which he may have been given.

Continued years of service only confirm our earlier feeling that the fundamental factor in education is the teacher. With a teacher of gifts, a proper preparation, and the correct point of view, all other limitations in education will be, in some measure, neutralized. No matter how much else may be furnished in the educational process, if a true teacher be wanting, an undesirable outcome cannot be avoided.

In such a school as Girard College, where teachers have permanency of tenure, one of the pressing needs is to find ways for the continued improvement of those who are already in service. To keep alive the professional interests and to stimulate the professional advance of teachers is a task to which any system of schools, or any institution, may well set itself.

At the first meeting of the Committee on Instruction which the present President of Girard College attended as head of the Institution, he presented a recommendation that the teachers of the College have their summer vacations lengthened from one month to two months. Happily, this recommendation was approved by the Committee, and the Committee has from time to time in special cases lengthened the vacations of teachers, even beyond two months, for extended travel or for attendance upon courses of instruction.

Quite generally the teachers of the College use the long summer vacation for stimulating their intellectual interests, and for bettering their equipment for their work. Some have taken long trips to remote parts of the United States, to Alaska, and to various points abroad; trips through the Panama Canal and to the Near East have been taken during the past two summers. Even more directly profitable than the preceding has been the effort on the part of a considerable number of our teachers to freshen their intellectual life, and to get a new impetus for their work by attendance on some course of instruction in the summer sessions of various higher institutions. Quite a group were de-

sirous of taking such courses during the preceding summer, and after due consideration the Committee on Instruction voted to make an allowance of seventy-five dollars to each teacher of the College who completed creditably two approved courses in a recognized college or teachers' training school. Ten of the teachers of Girard College availed themselves of this generous offer during the past summer, and submitted credentials indicating the successful completion of the courses mentioned. Of these, two teachers of the High School group and three Grammar School teachers attended at the University of Pennsylvania, and two Assistant Supervisors of the Elementary Schools and three Primary School teachers attended at the summer school of Teachers' College, New York. For these teachers and for the staff as a whole there is expressed sincere appreciation for the encouragement which such recognition has given.

Girard College is fortunately situated in a great center of population, with numerous professional courses in higher institutions open to teachers in the late afternoons or in the evenings, and on Saturdays. In the academic year now being reviewed there are twenty-six of our teachers who are pursuing courses at the University of Pennsylvania, at Temple University, or under the direction of the State Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg.

In addition to the allowance mentioned above, a modest appropriation for paying the expenses of teachers who attend conventions, or who may wish to visit particularly significant and helpful pieces of work being done in schools elsewhere, has added to the professional equipment of our staff. On a given Saturday during the autumn, eighteen members of the High School staff journeyed to a nearby city to attend a convention dealing with their professional interests. The administrative and executive officers of the College have similarly been in attendance on conventions and important meetings of educators, some of them at considerable distances. The desire of the Board of Directors for this sort of attendance, as evidenced by their having granted an appropriation, has stimulated teachers to go, in many cases, where they probably would not otherwise have done so.

During the year we were favored with a visit from Superintendent Frank W. Ballou of the Public Schools in Washington, D. C., who made a survey of the schools of Girard College, at the conclusion of which he met the staff and gave an interesting and helpful address on his observations. Following Dr. Ballou's visit he wrote his impressions of the work here and offered suggestions and cautions which were timely.

Closely related to the foregoing form of professional improvement is the suggestion earlier made that some plan be adopted by which teachers who have been for a number of years in service may be granted a leave of a half year or of a year on what is known in academic circles as a Sabbatical year arrangement. In 1909-1910 Dr. Alfred N. Seal had leave on such an arrangement as this, he receiving half pay, and the part of his salary which he did not receive being used to secure a substitute for his work. Thus there was granted a Sabbatical year without extra expense. The quite common practice in colleges is to allow a Sabbatical year after six years of service, the compensation being one half pay for the entire year or full pay for one half year. Such an arrangement as this might well be entered into at Girard College without impairment of the service and with but limited additional expenditure. The ultimate result of such a plan would be of great benefit to the Institution.

We cannot remind ourselves too often that Girard College is an educational enterprise. While the physical care of boys—the setablishment of good health and the equipment with sound bodies—is foundational, it is but an incident in the real purpose for which the College exists. Primarily we are an educational factory. After the College had been eleven years in existence, a Special Committee of the Board of Directors drew attention to the fact that almost three times as much was then spent on the food and clothing of the pupils, as was spent for the training of their minds and morals. Attention was drawn also to the expenditures of nearly as much for wages in the Household Department as for teachers. The following pertinent observation was made by this Committee: "If the Institution is a refuge for orphans, it cost far too much; if a College, the money yields no adequate return; if a school only, it expends means uselessly."

A comparison of amounts spent at present for food and clothing with the amounts expended for instruction would give an interesting contrast. Similarly, a comparison of the amounts spent for teachers and the amounts spent in payment to those having the physical care of the boys outside of the class-rooms would afford food for thought.

THE SUMMER SESSION

Fewer boys were at the College during the summer than in any preceding summer of the past twelve years. At the opening of the summer term, July 3, there were 594 boys in residence; this number was reduced to 458 July 31. The number present August 28 was 494.

The number of boys attempting to skip a class during the summer was slightly less in 1922 than it was in 1921, and the further fact is noted that the notable success of the boys who made this effort in 1921, when every boy who entered the class to make up a term's work realized his purpose, was not similarly carried out in 1922. This class for skipping a grade, however, was well worth the effort and brought to several boys an opportunity to graduate from the College which otherwise would have been denied to them.

The experience of the past summer and a study of the needs of the College raise the reasonable question whether an earlier effort on the part of the boys who are retarded to make good their standing might not be profitable. If boys do not attempt to skip a grade until they reach the High School classes, they have more studies, and studies which present increasing difficulty due to specialization of teaching, the necessary work in laboratories, and the requirement of technical work in the shops and along commercial lines. Boys who need to make up work to graduate in advance of their eighteenth birthdays might, it would seem, more easily do this while in the Primary or Grammar School than to wait until they reach the High School division. We are, therefore, raising the question as to whether the classes for the making up of work during the summer vacation might not well be started in the Primary and Grammar School divisions of the College.

The staff of the Summer Term for 1922 was as follows:

STAFF OF SUMMER SCHOOL

Principal Mr. Barton Sensenig
Music Director
Accompanist
Supervisor of Manual Arts Miss M. Laura Megargee
Tutor Mr. Robert Kunzig
Tutor Mr. S. Homer Smith
Teacher of Woodwork Mr. HERBERT BOLAND

TEACHERS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GROUP

MR. EDWARD H. WORTHINGTON MR. CLARENCE A. HAMBLETON MR. SAMUEL A. ANDERS

TEACHERS FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GROUP

BOOKWORK	HANDWORK
MISS EDNA G. JONES	MISS RHODA M. LEILICH
MISS LILLIAN A. REECE	Miss Sadie M. Megargee
MISS MAY R. ROBBINS	Miss Marjorie L. Miller
MISS CAROLYN B. TEALL	MISS EDYTHE E. SAMPSON
MISS DORA REECE	Miss Miriam J. Sensenig
MISS REBECCA F. BROMALL	MISS VIOLET FALCE

LIBRARY

The year in the Library has been both active and useful. The selected lists of books have been improved by winnowing and adapting the various collections, basing the choice upon experience.

Perhaps one of the most significant of the developments of the year in the Library has been the systematic instruction given in Library work and in the methods of using books. This is begun in connection with the auditorium work of the grammar school, and that fundamental instruction is preparing the boys to go forward in the use of the Library much more successfully than heretofore. Younger classes have been sent to the Library in the past year, both in connection with the school activities and from the sections during the out-of-school periods. Observation of the Library work during the past year indicates that boys are more orderly and interested while in the Library, that they really enjoy going there, and that the time which they spend there is used to much better advantage. There have been far fewer complaints of mutilating books or magazines in the past year, and indeed the boys have so improved in this respect that we may say that the evil of maliciously damaging books and magazines has almost disappeared.

The Librarians have been zealous and efficient in the selection of books which are related to the special interest and needs of Girard College. We have, during the past year, secured some manuscript material of real value in connection with the History of Girard College, and it is our hope that out of this interest there may come the building up of a valuable collection of Girardians.

We may well remind ourselves, in this connection, of an ideal of Dr. Montagu Butler, the famous Headmaster of Harrow, who said that the school library of that great school was not to be simply a repository for books, but a sort of temple in which might be preserved the memorials of Harrow and Harrow men. He wished to have busts and portraits of distinguished men, who had in some way been connected with Harrow School, presented to the Library so that the memory of these men might be kept constantly before future Harrow boys.

We have the nucleus for an interesting museum in connection with our own Library in the personal effects of Stephen Girard, and attention is once more drawn to the need for enlargement of the space in which this museum is housed, a better exhibition of the materials which we already have, and an opportunity for receiving and displaying other related materials.

The room at the northwest corner of the first floor immediately to the north of the present relic room was abandoned for school uses several years ago, and since that time has not served any real purpose. If this room could be connected with the present relic room and the two converted into suitable quarters for a museum, there would be a forward step in the better housing and displaying of the historical materials which the College possesses, and the way would be opened for accepting and better caring for additional gifts which might be received from time to time. A more adequate provision for receiving, protecting and displaying historical mementos would in itself invite the presentation of such memorials.

Books were added to the Library as follows:

The

Arts, Fine	22
Arts, Useful	46
Biography	23
Education	69
Fiction	477
General Works	24
History	. 19
Literature	41
Periodicals	. 59
Philology	. 0
Philosophy	12
Religion	. 2
Science	. 37
Travel	24
State Publications	50
U. S. Government Publications	. 26
Unclassified	32
Total Number of Volumes added	963
Total Number of Volumes discarded	268
Number of Pamphlets added	351
Library now contains:	
Books Catalogued	19,426
Books Unclassified	828
Periodicals-Bound Volumes-Uncatalogued	3,011
State Publications	246
U. S. Government Publications	1,620
Total Number of Volumes	25,237

Summary

During the year 1922, 10,368 visits were made to the Library by officers and teachers and 44,241 visits by pupils, a decrease from the year 1921 of 145 visits by the former class and an increase of 5,638 visits by the latter class. The total increase in attendance for the year was 5,493. Books and periodicals were issued during the year to the number of 46,523. These were to officers and teachers 15,637 and to pupils 30,886, an increase from the year 1921 of 327 books and periodicals issued to the former class and an increase of 2,749 books and periodicals issued to the latter class, the total increase in circulation for the year being 3,076. Of the total number of volumes circulated 17,792 were books of fiction, 16,265 were periodicals and 12,466 were books of non-fiction.

The books circulated classify as follows:

	1922	1921	Increase	Decrease
Arts, Fine	830	791	39	
Arts, Useful	995	833	162	
Biography	1,259	1,119	140	
Education	2,550	2,484	66	
Fiction	17,792	16,449	1,343	
General Works	413	291	122	
History	1,257	1,360		103
Literature	2,268	2,107	161	
Periodicals	16,265	15,524	741	
Philology	86	34	52	
Philosophy	468	393	75	
Religion	272	226	46	
Science	1,345	1,169	176	
Travel	723	667	56	
Total	46,523	43,447	3,179	103
Net Increase			3,076	

The largest increase in the number of volumes issued was in the following classes:

Fiction	
Periodicals	
Science	176

The additions to the Library were 963 volumes and 351 pamphlets.

The number of volumes discarded was 268. Pamphlets 40.

The Library now contains 25,237 volumes.

	2	OKS C	IRCUL.	(TED	DURING	3 THE	YEAR	1922 AS	ROOKS CIRCULATED DURING THE YEAR 1922 AS FOLLOWS:	WS:				
re[i i	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1922	1921
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Total-1922	3,830	3.85	3.310	3.38	4.368	4,216	2.588	2.042 2.084	3,582	3.858	5.203 4.636	4.103	46,523	43,447
Books read by Boys in 1922 Books read by Boys in 1921 Percentage of Fiction read by Boys in 1921 Percentage of Fiction read by Boys in 1921 ATTENDANCE	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				ATTE	ATTENDANCE	M							30.886 28.137 44
re(<u> </u>	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1922	1921
Teachers Boys	88K2.	28.88 28.88	10.4 10.4 10.4	3,007	3,926	3,224	1.592	335	972 4.081	1.073	5.229	Ęij	10.368	38.603
	5.475	4.3%	5.445	3.923	4.98	4.123	2.030	8	5.053	5,785	6,366	5.038	54,609	71.04
Total, 1921	5.212	57.5	4.283	\$	\$	4.206	8	1,815	4.001	4.365	3,3/6	18.5		49.116

MUSICAL EDUCATION

Beginning in February of the year under review, individual instruction on the piano has been given to some twenty boys; about the same number have been given lessons on the violin, and a group of ten or a dozen others have been trained on the bass viol and the cello. For years certain of the boys have gone out to receive music lessons on Saturdays, but the lack of suitable hours and proper conditions for them to practice during the week reduced materially the profit which they derived from the instruction received.

The training heretofore given in vocal music and on the instruments used in the Band has indicated that certain boys have marked musical ability and has pointed to the wisdom of their being given instruction. We have felt, however, that the lack of instruments, and the absence of suitable rooms for practice and for the giving of lessons precluded the undertaking of the obligation which these special lessons seemed to impose. The decision to erect the Armory, with the possibility of furnishing more adequate quarters for music instruction, promised an ultimate solution of this problem. With this in prospect it seemed quite worth while to undertake the special music lessons during the year in which the Armory was being erected.

When stock was taken, it was found that there were a dozen pianos at various places in the College which could be pressed into service. The second floor of Building Ten offered the possibility of headquarters for the stringed instruments in the afternoons from four to six.

Taking all of the above conditions into consideration, the Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Committee on Instruction, voted the necessary money to secure an outfit of stringed instruments, and approved an arrangement for extra time from Harry C. Banks, Jr., the organist of the College, to give lessons on the piano, and from George Otto Frey, head teacher of the Band, for lessons on the bass viol and cello.

Mr. Earl Pfouts, a musician of ability and an experienced and capable instructor, was appointed to give instruction on the violin. Mr. Pfouts was a former pupil of Leopold Auer, and is well known in Philadelphia as a finished and capable performer and a successful teacher. He was for ten years head of the violin department in the Sternburg Music School, and had served as a member of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

This music instruction contemplates taking relatively young boys who have natural gifts, and the interest to develop themselves, and training them up on the instruments of their choice. Only boys who are gifted and who are willing to devote themselves earnestly to their practice will be continued in this music instruction.

One obvious outcome of the instruction mentioned above will be the development of an orchestra as one of the organizations of the College. It is quite obvious that a brass band is much too heavy for indoor music in the College entertainments. Certain instruments of the Band may be taken into an orchestra and these, plus the stringed instruments now being developed, will give a satisfactory orchestra organization. The first public appearance of the Girard College Orchestra was at the musical concert just in advance of the Christmas recess. The playing of the orchestera cnsemble in that concert was highly creditable, as was the violin solo played by one of the boys.

Following the death of Mr. Burton T. Scales, the organist of the College took over the training of the College Choir and the preparation of the vocal music for Founder's Day. The school music work which had been under the supervision of Mr. Scales was carried to the end of June by the regular teachers, with the impetus which he had given the work.

There were a large number of applicants for the position left vacant by Mr. Scales's death. In addition to those who brought themselves forward as candidates, the College administration sought information concerning others who might be eligible for the place. Some of these were brought from considerable distances to go over the field here, and other candidates were visited in their own fields of labor better to determine their eligibility.

As a result of the above inquiries and after months of careful study of the problems presented, the committee on appointment nominated to the Board, Mr. Bruce A. Carey, of Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. Carey has many qualifications for the post of Director of Vocal Music at Girard College; he has had both professional preparation and practical experience. For twelve years he was Director of the Hamilton Conservatory of Music; he was the organizer and conductor of the Elgar Choir of Hamilton, which is one of the important singing organizations of Canada; for four years he was also Director of Music in the Public Schools of Hamilton. Mr. Carey was strongly endorsed by numerous prominent people of his own community and by music authorities both in Canada and the United States.

In addition to his musical abilities Mr. Carey has a fine presence and an enthusiastic, aggressive personality, which gives the assurance that he will be able to interest others in music.

Last of all, Mr. Carey was an intimate friend of the man whom he succeeded, and they had much in common in their professional relationships. At first it seemed quite hopeless for us to find a man who could meet the situation presented by the death of Mr. Scales. We feel that we have been singularly fortunate in having been directed to one who is so eligible to take up the work which Mr. Scales carried with such distinction.

Our Band has made numerous public appearances during the past year and has uniformily acquitted itself with credit. The musical concert of the various organizations, including Chorus, Band and Orchestra, given in December, was well attended, and was the interesting and pleasant occasion which these concerts have proved to be in former years.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Some scholarship aid for worthy Girard College graduates, to supplement their education after leaving here, has been a long continued need which has been repeatedly discussed.

In 1891 the Girard College Record raised the question whether the Board of Directors of City Trusts could not set aside a fund for free scholarships so that ambitious and capable Girard boys might continue their education. Attention was drawn at that time to the fact that the Board of Public Education did have scholarships in higher institutions, available for graduates of high and manual training schools. The same article made the

point that Girard boys were not lacking in general abilities and that what was needed was more opportunity to develop the abilities which they had. A Girard College Scholarship Fund was actively agitated in 1904. The difficulties of the Girard Estate's furnishing aid to the boys to go on to higher institutions was clearly recognized and plans were discussed for raising a scholarship fund which would enable the alumni and others interested to give aid to worthy Girard College boys. Dr. Alfred N. Seal took an active interest in the plan for this scholarship fund and was successful in securing limited support. In 1906 another spasmodic effort was made to secure scholarship funds. At this time the Class of June 1902 suggested that a sum of money be placed in the hands of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, from which loans might be made to trustworthy graduates of the College to be returned when the borrower was financially able so to do.

Having had to do in a small way with the preparation of boys for college before coming to the Presidency of Girard College. and having had some experience in securing scholaships and helping boys to realize their ambition for a college education, the present President of the College, when he came to the work in 1910, took an active interest in securing the attendance on higher institutions of as many Girard boys as possible. As there were no regular scholarships available, the first effort was to secure scholarship aid, either from some of the higher institutions, or in contributions from the Alumni. It is gratifying to record that the Alumni have been most generous and responsive to the appeals for scholarship aid during the last twelve years. As stated in former reports, money has been forthcoming whenever it has been solicited, and the continued interest and generous response of the Girard Alumni are gratefully acknowledged once again. The methods of soliciting for this fund, however, have made scholarship arrangements based upon it spasmodic and uncertain. There has been no guarantee that aid will be continued from year to year, or that a student who enters college will be enabled to complete his course. At the best Alumni contributions for scholarship aid are a substitute for what ought to be a permanent and continuous arrangement.

The first endowed scholarship to be in perpetuity and to guarantee to a worthy boy the possibility of completing his college course was the foundation established by Hessy R. Miller at the University of Pennsylvania, on August 2, 1914. Out of her small salary as a teacher in Girard College, Miss Miller had accumulated a modest estate from which she set aside \$5,000 to endow a scholarship, with the provision that in awarding it preference should always be giveen to a graduate of Girard College. The authorities of the University have invariably asked the officers of the College to recommend some one for this scholarship, and it has rendered a useful service since its foundation.

More recently James H. Windrim, a distinguished Alumnus of the College, established a scholarship for Girard College boys by leaving \$5,000 to the administrative control of the Board of Directors of City Trusts. This scholarship is now held by a worthy young man who is in attendance on the University of Pennsylvania.

The widow of James E. Lennon, a graduate of the College in 1887 gave, during the past year, a fine evidence of alumni spirit and a good example to follow. Although Mr. Lennon had not made provision for a scholarship gift in his will, he had expressed the wish that a gift be made in his name, and following his death, Mrs. Lennon complied with this request by placing \$1,000 with the Board of Directors of City Trusts, under a provision that the income may be used in perpetuity as the Lennon Fund to aid worthy Girard graduates in the purchase of textbooks and other supplies of which they may be in need in their efforts to secure higher education.

It is the hope of the present administration of Girard College that still other alumni will endow scholarships in their names, either under the Board of Directors of City Trusts, or at the University of Pennsylvania, so that they may show their appreciation for what was done for them at Girard College by being identified for all time with the good work of bettering the life enumement of worthy graduates of the Institution.

But by far the most promising single development in the direction of scholarship aid is in the conversion of the Lawrence Todd legacy into a scholarship fund by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, the first income from which fund became available in 1922.

The Lawrence Todd bequest has had an interesting history. Lawrence Todd (or Todehill) was born in Denark. At an early age he came to America, settling first in Baltimore. For a time he followed the sea, in what must have been the later years of Girard's life. In 1834 he moved to Illinois, settling as a farmer at Carlinville. Macoupin County. He was reputed industrious and frugal, and succeeded in accumulating a modest fortune. The Girard College Record for April, 1890, reported that Mr. Todd visited Girard College in its earlier years, and that he became much interested in the work being done and desired to supplement in some way the effort of Stephen Girard.

Lawrence Todd died May 2, 1859, leaving a will, dated two years earlier, the principal provision of which was that he bequeathed the proceeds of his real and personal estate to the Trustees of Girard College for the education of males, and in trust for the said College.

The Board of Directors of the College appointed a Committee to look after the Todd bequest, and there was a long delay in the settlement of the estate. In October, 1863, the Committee of the Board of Directors went to Illinois to investigate the whole matter, and found that there had been carelessness and mismanagement of the funds. The net result of the Committee's visit was the payment in 1863, of \$7,587.50. A second installment of the legacy was received by the City Treasurer from the executors of the Todd estate on April 20, 1866, in the amount of \$9,000, and the balance of \$1,966.72 was received on May 15, 1869, making \$18,554.22 as the total of the Todd bequest.

One of the incidents in the early management of this bequest by the City of Philadelphia was a controversy between the Directors of Girard College and the City Councils as to which body should retain control of the funds. This was settled by the funds being placed under the control of the Councils.

One of the incidents in the early management of this bequest was the use of \$9,000 of it for the erection of a monument to the Girard boys who lost their lives in the Civil War. This was erected at the west of the Main Building in 1869. The amount was subsequently returned to the fund.

The same wise investment and careful supervision by the Board of Directors of City Trusts which has characterized its work in handling the estate of Stephen Girard, was shown in its investment of the Todd bequest. The \$18,554.22 mentioned above was so invested that in 1890 the total as stated had increased to \$76.667.29.

The desire of the Board of Directors of City Trusts to extend the services of Girard College led to a decision to use this fund toward the erection of a new school building. The Girard College Record reported in October, 1889, that "The Todd Building" was being pushed to completion, and in March of the year following, the same journal contained another item that the assets of the fund had been sold and the entire proceeds used toward the erection of a new building which, it was then stated, would be called "Number Ten."

The report of the Board of Directors for 1890 reviewed somewhat in detail the history of the Lawrence Todd bequest, the investment and the increase of the funds from it, and the ultimate decision of the Board to use it toward the construction of the building to which it contributed more than half the cost. This mention was concluded with the following statement: "A tablet in memory of this benevolent man has been conspicuously placed at its western entrance." The wording on the tablet was as follows:

This tablet

is placed here by
the Board of Directors
of City Trusts
of the city of Philadelphia
in grateful memory of
Lawrence Todd
A citizen of the state of
Illinois
by whose enlightened generosity
Girard College became the
testamentary recipient of

a munificent bequest to be devoted to the purposes for which that institution was founded. The bequest with its accumulations from investments for 25 years amounted to \$76,667.22 and has been used in the erection of this building

A. D. 1890

The identity of the Lawrence Todd bequest was largely lost in Building Ten. The tablet was not very conspicuously placed. and it is doubtful whether those who daily went in and out of the building understood that it was in part erected from the estate of Lawrence Todd. So the matter continued until at a meeting of the Board of Directors of City Trusts held on November 9, 1921, action was taken directing that the funds received from the estate of Lawrence Todd, and used for the erection of the Building above mentioned, should be restored to that fund from the Girard Estate Residuary Fund, and that the amount thus restored, namely, \$76,667.22, should be constituted as the Todd Scholarship Fund, the income of which should in the future be used as scholarship aid for such graduates of Girard College as are desirous of securing, and, in the opinion of the Board, are worthy of a higher education. The Todd Scholarship Fund was constituted as one of the Minor City Trusts and was placed in charge of the Committee on Minor Trusts. At the same time the College officials were directed to remove the tablet above mentioned from the walls of Building Number Ten.

The action above reviewed has accomplished two desirable ends: First, it has withdrawn from Girard College any fund other than from the estate of Stephen Girard; and secondly, it has made available an income for scholarship aid which becomes permanent. The income has the further advantage of being flexible in use as to the institutions where these scholarships may be given, and the amount for which each is awarded.

As a result of all of the scholarship aid above reviewed

and the encouragement which this aid means, more than thirty Girard College graduates are in the present year in attendance on schools of higher learning in various parts of the country. Anyone who has been in contact with administration of a plan for giving scholarship aid can appreciate how necessary such encouragement is in the stimulation of the purpose to secure a higher education. When boys feel that a scholarship is available for them, should they prove deserving, they make renewed efforts in their studies while here, and even two and three years before their graduation begin to plan on going to college. Members of boys' families also get the idea that attendance on a college is a good thing, and they begin to make plans for the boys to go, long in advance of their graduation.

The standards in the community are constantly being raised, and if the graduates of Girard College are successfully to meet the higher demands which are being made, they must have some supplementary educational equipment. The recent group of capable and ambitious young fellows who have gone to college is a fine promise for the future. It is not at all improbable that these boys and others like them who, in institutions of higher learning, built on the foundation which has been laid in Girard College, are the group who will reflect the greatest distinction on the College in the years to come. Girard College should not only give the preliminary education which boys received here, but should open the way to add to this a broader cultural and vocational training in higher institutions. By such a policy the College will enlarge its service.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS-1922

Popular lectures and entertainments have come to serve a useful purpose in the activities of Girard College. Except for the special entertainments on Hallowe'en and in advance of Christmas, these entertainments have been held during the past year on Friday nights. It is now the general practice at Girard College to suspend the study hours on Friday evenings, these evenings being given over to popular entertainments, moving picture exhibitions, and social hours. The time lost from the regular study hours on Friday evenings is made up by extra

assignments on Saturday mornings. The entertainments for the past year have, we believe, been well suited to the interests and capabilities of the boys. The list is as follows:

Friday, January 13:

Illustrated Lecture-"Stephen Girard"

Mr. Frank O. Zesinger

Friday, January 20:

Recital—"Poldekin, The Man Who Found America" Mrs. Miriam Lee Earley Lippincott

Friday, February 3:

Lecture—"The United States Before the World"
Honorable Simeon D. Fess

Friday, February 17:

Illustrated Lecture—"The Trail of the Trapper"
Dr. Benjamin W. Mitchell

Friday, March 3:

Concert-

Miss Abbie R. Keely, Vocalist Miss Margaret Hill, Pianist

Miss Ruth Hill. Violinist

Friday, March 17:

Illustrated Lecture—"Earthquakes and Volcanoes"
Dr. B. R. Baumgardt

Friday, March 31:

Illustrated Lecture—"Greece, Ancient and Modern" Mr. Michael Dorizas

Friday, October 13:

Dr. Thaddeus Rich and Associates

Tuesday, October 31:

Hallowe'en Entertainment-

Members of the College Staff

Friday, November 17:

Lecture-(In Native Costume)

"Indian Wit, Humor, Poetry and Eloquence"

Dr. Charles A. Eastman (Ohivesa)

Friday, December 1:

Original Declamation Contest

Members of the Senior Classes

Friday, December 15:

Christmas Concert

Musical Organizations of the College

Saturday, December 23:

Recital—"A Christmas Carol"

Mr. Charles F. Underhill

ANNIVERSARIES AND COMMENCEMENTS

Class of June, 1908
Founder's Day (Morning Assem-

THRIFT

At the beginning of the year the Post Office Department discontinued the issue of Thrift Stamps, and, after communicating with the mothers of the boys who had Thrift Stamps on deposit, suggesting that they authorize us to present the stamps for payment and add the amount to the boys' Saving Fund accounts, \$449.75 was deposited in the Philadelphia Saving Fund. A number of boys had accumulated Thrift Stamps of less than \$1.00 in value, and with the approval of the mothers, the amount in each case was handed to the boy as his allowance. The total thus disposed of was \$83.75.

Important improvements in the handling of the saving fund accounts have been introduced during the year. Audits of these accounts have been made for the first time by the regular auditors of the Board of Directors of City Trusts. A working arrangement for closer supervision over saving fund accounts has been entered into with the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. In 1922, for the first time, interest additions to saving fund accounts have been entered on the records of these accounts as kept by the President's Office, and such interest ad-

ditions appear for the first time in the report of totals for the past year.

The number of boys who carry saving fund accounts, or for whom such accounts are carried, increases steadily. At the close of the year under review over seventy-six per cent of all the boys in the College have saving accounts in their names under the supervision of the College. As the year closes, the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society announces an increase in the interest on saving accounts to four per cent per annum. This will be a further inducement for such accounts to be opened, and we confidently look forward to the time when practically all the boys in Girard College will have savings accounts in their names.

SAVING FUND ACCOUNT

1896	\$234.07	\$5.00	\$229.07
1897	446.79	22.52	653.34
1898	437.04	113.91	976.47
1899	340.12	70.35	1246.24
1900	452.36	153.20	1545.40
1901	503.79	164.42	1884.77
1902	518.81	367.73	2035.85
1903	606.70	468.67	2173.88
1904	743.21	482.02	2435.07
1905	758.20	419.51	2773.76
1906	764.80	842.31	2696.25
1907	939.74	246.00	3389.99
1908	851.72	510.95	3730.76
1909	970.88	651.36	4050.28
1910	828.70	945.88	3933.10
1911	1334.14	800.55	4466.69
1912	1360.27	949.32	4877.64
1913	1694.00	568.10	6003.54
1914	1704.91	709.20	6999.25
1915	1678.12	360.24	8317.13
1916	1941.61	1082.02	9176.72
1917	2642.82	1273.05	10546.49
1918	2437.31	2166.01	10817.79
1919	3061.17	1589.75	12289.21
1920	5344.45	1439.28	16194.38
1921	4449.56	2168.74	18475.20
1922	5129.14	3847.16	19757.18

\$42174.43

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		1	otal.								\$26,78	3.55	

PRIZES-1922

Prizes were awarded on February 12, in connection with the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday, and at the reopening of school in September. One hundred and sixty-five prizes were distributed in February, and one hundred and sixty-six in September, they being for excellence and improvement in both scholarship and deportment during the preceding terms.

Special prizes also were presented by various individuals and groups of the Alumni.

Gold watches were presented, according to the terms of the will of the late General Louis Wagner, to the students of the graduating classes having the highest scholarship averages for their last two years' work:

> February Award—George P. Kraemer September Award—William Gauer

Prizes awarded by the Girard College Alumni to the two members of the Senior classes for the best original declamations were presented in February:

Bronze medals were presented by l'Alliance Francaise to the pupils of the High School showing the greatest proficiency in the study of the French language and literature:

> February Award-Gilbert D. Yeager September Award-John P. Kluzitt

The John Humphreys prizes for the best descriptive essays on the annual trip to Washington submitted by the pupils of the Senior classes, were awarded in February:

 1. Samuel Weiss
 \$5.00

 2. Francis R. Edwards
 2.50

The "Early Eighties" prizes for the best essays on "Thrift," by the pupils of the Second High School Year, were awarded in February:

1. Cleone C. London	\$5.00
2. Norman C. Careless	3.00
3. John P. Kluzitt	2 00

Prizes were presented in September by the "Early Eighties" for proficiency in Manual Arts, as follows:

- 1. Charles W. Pealer-Books to the value of \$5.00
- 2. Willard K. Crisman-Books to the value of \$3.00

The prize of a gold medal, awarded by the Girard Alumni of Western Pennsylvania, for general proficiency in athletics, was presented in February to Samuel B. Kramer.

Three prizes, awarded by Mr. Harry Brocklehurst, class of 1871, for the best essays on "Safety Devices," were presented in February to:

1.	James Costello	\$5	.00
2.	Thomas E. Dillon		3.00
3.	Thomas L. Kelly		00.5

Two prizes were awarded in February by Mr. Horatio Batezell, Class of December, 1897, to students for the best singing in soprano or alto voice:

1. William Whitlock						 					 \$5.00
2. Carl Lambinus											2.50

Special prizes were also presented by the College to cadets for meritorious service in the Military Department as follows:

To the Captain of the company excelling in competitive drill, and to the Captain of the company ranking second:

February Awards:

- 1. Samuel B. Kramer, Company D. Saber.
- 2. Eugene A. Vieten, Company A, Silver Medal.

September Awards:

- 1. Raymond D. Shull, Company A, Saber.
- 2. Jesse F. Robinson, Company D, Silver Medal.

A silver medal was awarded each term to the cadet ranking highest in individual drill, and a bronze medal to the cadet ranking second:

February Awards:

- 1. Thomas E. Dillon, Sergeant, Company B.
- 2. Harold Drake, Corporal, Company B.

September Awards:

- 1. Walter Maillardet, Sergeant, Company C.
- 2. Thomas H. Douglass, Private, Company C.

Photographs of the winning companies were presented to members of companies D and A.

Girard Band Association prizes, for greatest proficiency in the College Band, were presented in February:

- 1. William M. Thompson, Certificate to the value of \$25.
- 2. Arthur S. Caswell, Certificate to the value of \$15.

A list of the general prize awards for the year will be found on a later page of this report.

CHAPEL SERVICES

Religious education, the benefits from chapel services and the other influences directed to moral training at Girard College all are convincingly reviewed by a graduate of the College in the concluding paper of the series presented in connection with the celebration of the seventy-fifth Anniversary. To one who has an open mind this paper makes clear that the influence of Girard College in religious education is positive and helpful.

The paper above referred to also makes clear that moral training to be effective must have a religious basis. In his Farewell Address George Washington made prominent that "morality cannot be taught without religion." The anthropologists teach that man is a religious animal, or as it has sometimes been expressed, "man is incurably religious." As an outgrowth of the above fact, religion is one of the universal sentiments of the human heart, even more universal than is the moral sentiment. From the foregoing facts there is developed the further conviction that the duty of sound religious training as a basis for character is not only the privilege, but it becomes the sacred duty of every teacher in such a school as Girard College. Not only is it true that the one who would take an anti-religious attitude in his teaching would be a menace here, but the one who maintains a merely neutral attitude in the matter of religious education is also out of place. The boys being reared by Girard College are for the major part of the year without the influence of a Christian home. Very largely also they are without the stimulating influence of the denominational church. If the teaching of the school and the example and leadership of the officers and teachers of Girard College do not come in to take the place of these through the Chapel, in the class room, the section room, and in all the other related activities of the Institution then the College will fall short of its full duty to those who are trusted to its care.

Not the least of the influences operating for the strengthening of the religious life of Girard College have been the services of the Chapel and related activities carried on in the past year. The list of chapel speakers appended and particularly the list of studies under the direction of the Supervisor of High School

Studies are some indication of the many activities which are being carried on to stimulate interest in religious education.

In addition to the numerous activities mentioned in the report for 1921 in the matter of Bible study, the meeting of groups for conference, and the better adaptation of the teaching to the ages of the boys, we have had this year the beginning of a new set of studies on Bible history and Bible characters, reviewing the entire Old Testament. These studies are by the boys of the gradating class to the other students of the two upper years as a basis for further discussion. The boys who have made these reports have shown great interest in the undertaking, and there is an unmistakable evidence of a new interest on the part of their fellows when reports are presented by the students themselves.

Many of the distinguished group in the Chapel speaker's list have remarked on the impression which the service has made on them. The earnest purpose of the boys, their participation in the worship, particularly the heartiness and expression with which they sing, and their evident interest in the message which the speakers have brought, make us feel that the work of the College in religious education during the past year has been along right lines.

CHAPEL SPEAKERS, 1922

- January 1-Dr. Edward T. Devine, Lecturer and Social Worker, New York.
 - 8-Professor E. Hershey Sneath, Yale University.
 - 15—Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Headmaster Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
 - 22—Hon. Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas.
 - 29-Mr. Ernest G. Adams, Business Man, Boston, Mass.
- February 5—Dr. Eugene C. Alder, Headmaster Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York.
 - " 12-Cheesman A. Herrick, President Girard College.
 - " 19—Dr. George J. Fisher, National Sec'y, Boy Scouts of America. New York City.
 - 26—Professor Calvin O. Althouse, Central High School, Phila.
- March 5-Mr. Walter P. Eaton, Author and Lecturer, Sheffield, Mass.
 - 12—Principal Stanley R. Yarnall, Germantown Friends School, Phila

March 19—Mr. Frank D. Witherbee, Sup't Admission and Discharge, Girard College.

26-Mr. Joseph A. Davis, Sup't of Household, Girard College.

April 2-Hon. Roland S. Morris, Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
" 9-Mr. N. C. Hanks, Lecturer, Phila., Pa.

16-Mr. Claude A. Simpler, Business Man, Phila., Alumnus

Girard College.

23—Professor Elbert K. Fretwell, Teachers College, Columbia
University, N. Y.

University, N. Y.

30-Principal Lewis Perry, The Phillips Academy, Exeter,
N. H.

May 7—Hon. Franklin S. Edmonds Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
"14—Mr. William O. A "ood, Engineer, Baltimore, Md.,
Alumnus Girard college.

21—Dr. Richard M. Gummere, Headmaster William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Pa.

28—Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

June 4-Professor George Rex Green, State College, Pa.

" 11—Mr. William Knowles Cooper, General Sec'y, Y.M.C.A., Washington, D. C.

" 18—Dr. Joseph M. Jameson, Vice President, Girard College.
" 25—Cheesman A. Herrick, President, Girard College.

July
 2-Professor C. Addison Willis, Girard College, Phila. Pa.
 9-Mr. Ellsworth Erskine Jackson, Business Man, Phila. Pa.

"
16—Mr. Samuel R. Boggs, Business Man, Philadelphia, Pa.
23—Mr. Joseph M. McCutcheon, Business Man, Phila, Pa.
Alumnus Girard College.

30-Captain Howard Kirk, Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.

August 6-Mr. Barton Sensenig, Teacher Penna, Institution for the Deaf, Philadelphia, Pa.

 Mr. Ferdinand Graser, Business Man, Philadelphia, Pa. Alumnus Girard College.

 Mr. Hugh F. Denworth, Business Man, Philadelphia, Pa. Alumnus Girard College.

" 27—Professor George C. Foust, Girard College, Phila. Pa. September 3—Cheesman A. Herrick, President of Girard College.

" 10-Professor James H. Moffatt, Central High School, Phila., Pa.

> Dr. William T. Ellis, Journalist, Swarthmore, Pa. Phila. Pa.

" 24—Principal J. Alvin Snook, Frankford High School. October 1—Mr. Frank Schobel, Business Man, Philadelphia, Pa. October 8-Professor Thomas C. Blaisdell, State Normal School Slippery Rock, Pa.

- 15-Professor Clarence E. Clewell, University of Pennsylvania.
- 22—Dr. John L. Haney, President Central High School, Phila.
 29—Dr. John Wilkinson, Physician, Philadelphia, Pa.

November 5-Mr. William McAndrew, Associate Sup't Schools, New York City.

- 12-Dr. W. H. Ottman, Teacher, Penn Charter School, Phila
 19-Professor Wm. Lyon Phelps, Yale University, New
 - Haven, Conn.

 26—Mr. Philip E. Howard, President of Sunday School Times
- Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

 December 3—Charles Edwin Fox, Esq., Ass't District Attorney, Phila.
- "
 10—Major A. J. Drexel Biddle, Business Man, Phila., Pa.
 "
 17. Wallington C. Kranika, Phila.
 - 17—Mr. William G. Kensinger, Teacher Congo Inland Mission, Alumnus Girard College.

24—Mr. George H. Grone, Business Man, Philadelphia, Pa. 31—Honorable William Renwick Riddell, Justice Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto.

OUTLINE OF CHAPEL TALKS FOR 1922-23

Professor D. Montfort Melchior

How the Bible has Come down to Us.
 Illustrated by lantern slides.

2. Why Know the Bible?

"Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for instruction.....that the man of God may be furnished completely unto every good work."—
II Tim. 3:16-17

3. The Bible as History.

"Write this for a memorial in a book."-Ex.17:14

4. The Bible as Poetry.

"As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God,"-Ps. 42:1

5. Hebrew Prophecy.

"Thus saith the Lord." "The prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream; and he that hath my word, let him speak my word faithfully."—Jer. 23:28

5. The Boy and his Family.

"Children, obey your parents in all things."-Col. 3:20

7. The Boy and the Community.

"Even a child maketh himself known by his doings, whether his work be pure, and whether it be right."—Prov. 20:11

8. The Boy and his School.

"Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge."-Prov. 23:12

9. The Boy and the State.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."—Prov. 14:34.

10. The Boy and the Church.

"I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."—Ps. 122:1

11. The Boy and his Amusements.

"And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof."—Zech. 8:5

12. The Boy and his Companions.

"Enter not into the path of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men."—Prov. 4:14

13. The Tight Rein.

"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."—Prov.16:32

14. Trusting One's Self.

"The sword of the Lord, and of Gideon."-Jud. 1:18

15. Truth in the Inward Parts.

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."— Ex. 20:16

16. Doing our Best.

"Let us not be weary in well-doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." Gal. 6:9

17. An Unclouded Title.

"Therefore take heed to your spirit that ye deal not treacherously."-Mal. 2:16

18. Swear not at All.

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."— Ex. 20:7

19. How shall I Spend the Sabbath?

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."-Ex. 20:8

- 20. "Am I my Brother's Kceper?"-Gen. 4:9
- 21. Can I have a Second Chance?

"I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight I am no more worthy to be called thy son."—Luke 15:21

- 22. White Collars Vs. Soft Shirts.
 - "A workman that needeth not to be ashamed."-II Tim. 2:15
- 23. He Risked and Lost.

"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread."-Gen. 3:19

24. Lest We Forget.

"Oh that men would praise Jehovah for his loving kindness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!"—Ps. 107:15

HEALTH

The aim in the health work of the past year at Girard College has been to keep the boys in good physical condition so that they may proceed with the regular life of the Institution. In 1922 as before, the practice was followed of requiring all boys who were not in physical condition to be with their classes and engaging in the life of the Institution, on playgrounds and in the athletic activities, to be under observation and receiving the care of the Infirmary. With this standard the Infirmary population has been surprisingly low, and during the past year for the first time in twelve years have we had a condition when for a day there was not a single boy of the College housed in the Infirmary.

The pupils cared for by the Infirmary for all causes during the year gives a daily average of approximately five. If the 618 who were there for observation only were eliminated from the total, the average daily population would be further reduced.

There appears in the summary for the year a single case of typhoid fever, which was induced while one of the boys was on his summer leave. When it was known that he had typhoid he was brought to the College at once for attention. We may well point with pride to the absence of typhoid contracted within the College for a period now extending to twelve years.

Not a single case of diphtheria developed during the year. The earlier plan of administering a toxin-antitoxin treatment to all boys who come into the Institution has been continued. The Medical Department reports that the reaction to this treatment by the younger boys is practically negligible. After a period of from four to six months following the toxin-antitoxin treatment the boys are subjected to the Schick test to determine their immunity to diphtheria. If immunity is not established by the Schick test then boys are given a second series of injections of the toxin-antitoxin mixture.

By prompt and complete isolation of cases of communicable diseases these have been kept at a minimum, and at no time have there been what might be called alarming conditions as a result of dangers from contagion.

The routine examination of all the boys in the College, the taking of their weights, heights, the making of tests of excretions, from their bodies, all were carried forward during the past year. These examinations brought to notice certain physical defects and limitations which needed operations, and the total of operations for the past year was larger than usual. These, however, have been in the direction of corrective work, and when performed they mean that boys have better health than before.

The usual examinations of milk, drinking water and water from the swimming pool have been made at intervals during the year. These have all contributed to the prevention of disease. For illustration, the Annual Report shows that there were in the College for the entire year but eighteen cases of pink eye under treatment. The Ophthalmologist in drawing attention to this makes the comment that it is one result of careful observation and watchfulness on the part of all who are handling the boys. The Ophthalmologist also reports on the gratifying decrease in injuries to the eyes of the boys working in the shops and the industrial operations of the College.

The State Commissioner of Health and the Chief Medical Inspector of the Department of Health of the City Government have repeatedly, during the past year, taken occasion to commend the care with which the medical work of Girard College is done, particularly in the direction of the prevention of illness and the limiting of the spread of contagious diseases.

The following is the report of the work done in the Opthalmological Department for 1922. Number of boys examined for visual test 1580.

Number of boys applying for examination and treatment 299. Number of visits subsequent to examination 382.

Total number of visits 2261.

Number of boys refracted 116.

Number treated for ocular affections other than refractive errors 118.

The Medical Report shows the death of three boys during the year; two of these were from chronic heart disease both of which were of long duration. The conditions of the boys when they were received were in some measure accountable for the complications from which they died. The other death was due to a stoppage of the bowel which again was definitely related to an operation to which the boy had been submitted before he was received into Girard College.

The Chief of the Ear, Nose and Throat work reports a total of 113 boys treated for nasal diseases, the larger proportion of these being for acute rhinitis. A total of 347 boys had ear treatments. Seventy-two boys were similarly treated for other affections. Seventy-three boys were operated on for relief of the nose and throat passages, two radical mastoid operations were performed to relieve chronic discharging ears, in addition to which there was one simple mastoid operation and two maxillary sinus operations. It is a pleasure to report that all of this work was completed without any untoward incident.

The following summary gives a classified list of the diseases, operations, accidents and other matters of record for which pupils of the College were under observation in the Infirmary during the year 1922.

Gastro-Intestinal Diseases Abdominal pain 67 Constipation 3 Diseases 3	Nose and Throat Diseases Coryza, acute
Diarrhea	Ditis media, acute.
Stomatitis 2 Seat worms 1	Total

GENERAL DISEASES		SKIN DISEASES
Chorea	3	Dermatitis venenata 4
Endocarditis, chronic	2	Erythema, simple
Epilepsy	2	Erythema, nodosum 1
Headache	69	Eczema, acute vesicular 9
Lumbago	1	Hernes facialis
Myalgia	8	Herpes, zoster
Nephritis, chronic	1	Impetigo contagiosa 11
Nephritis, acute	1	Purpura hemorrhagica 1
Neuralgia	i	Pityriasis rosea
Rheumatic fever	6	Pityriasis circinata 1
Serum sickness	ĭ	Seborrhœa sicca
Syncope	2	Scabies 5
		Scabies 5 Tinea tonsurans 2
Total	97	Urticaria 8
OPERATIONS		
Amputation, supernumerary toe	1	Total
Appendectomy	3	LOCALIZED INFLAMMATIONS
Circumcision	ĭ	
Cyst removed from eyelid	ī	Abscess, ischeo-rectal 2 Abscess, peritonsillar 3
Hernia, radical cure for	4	
Hydrocele		
Mastoid, opened and drained	3	Abscess, axillary
Obstruction of bowel	ĭ	Abscess of buttock
Perforation of bowel	î	Adenitis 3
Psoas abscess drained	i	
Sinus, frontal, drained	2	Furunculosis 6
Torticollistenotomy for		Periostitis, of femur 1
	75	Synovitis, of knee
Tonsillectomy and adenectomy		Toxin-antitoxin reaction 13
Submucous resection Undescended testicle	ī	Toothache 7
	8	
Varicocele	۰	Total
Total	110	ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	110	Influenza 44
ACCIDENTS		Measles
Concussion of brain	1	Mumps 3
Dislocation of elbow	1	Scarlet fever 44
Dislocation of wrist	.1	
Fractures of forearms	11	Total
Fracture, both bones of leg Hernia, inguinal	1	EYE DISEASES
Sprains	40	
Wounds, lacerated	11	Chalazeon
Wounds, racerated	32	Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular 1
Wounds, infected	14	Foreign body in eye
Wounds, punctured	1	Keratitis, phlyctenular 4
wounds, punctured		Stye 2
Total	114	Stye
RESPIRATORY DISEASES	117	
	119	Total
Bronchitis, chronic	2	UNCLASSIFIED
Laryngitis	20	For discipline
Pneumonia, croupous	10	Observation
Pneumonia, croupous Pneumonia, broncho	11	Observation, scarlet fever con-
Pneumonia, (one of the maids)	i	tacts
Total	163	Total
	57	

John F. Cressman, aged 9 years, died on April 8th, 1922, from chronic valvular cardiac disease. He had been ill for several years Robert M. Leitch, aged 9 years, died on November 15th, 1922, follow- ing operations for obstruction and perforation of the bowel. He	1
Leon J. Hayes, aged 13 years, died on the 18th of November, 1922, from chronic valvular cardiac disease. He had been ill about	1
four years	1
Total	

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The work in dentistry at Girard College was more notable in the past year than in any year preceding. The number of teeth devitalized and the number of teeth abscessed have shown a gratifying decrease as compared with 1921, and a more striking decrease as compared with 1920.

It is doubtful whether we fully appreciate the significance of the dental work of Girard College and the influence it has on the health of the boys of the College It is only when some one from the outside, who has a broader view, visits the Institution and makes observations that the meaning of this work comes home with full force. Such a visitor made observation and report during the past year.

In a paper on "Orthodontics in U.S.A., 1922," read before the annual meeting of the British Dental Society at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, July 31 to August 4, 1922, and printed in the British Dental Journal, for October 16, 1922, Dr. Harold Chapman had the following to say with regard to the work of institutions, particularly of the work in Girard College: "This paper would not be complete without reference to the treatment of orthodonic cases in institutions (this word hardly conveys the correct impression to us) and as far as treatment alone is concerned this is probably as important as it is in the dental schools, but I should mention that my opportunities for these observations were limited.

"At the Eastman Institute in Rochester, an orthodontic special-

ist, who attends daily, is in charge of the work. Orthodonic treatment is also given at the Forsyth Institute, Boston; but the orthodonic treatment, coming under this third heading, which impressed me most was that at Girard College, Philadelphia. This is an enormous home for orphan boys; there is a clinic in the college in which three dentists are at work daily; one of the dentists—the chief—is an orthodontic specialist, who devotes all his mornings to orthodonic work only for these boys. I feel sure some of the audience will say I am romancing; it is the unvarnished truth. I should add that the Girard College is one of the wealthy institutions of the States."

The detailed record of the work done in the Dental Department of Girard College during the year ending December 31st, 1922 is given below, also comparison is made with work done in earlier years.

	1920	1921	Percentage	1922	Percentage
Amalgam fillings	1,171	1.202	2.7 Inc.	1.021	15.0 Dec.
Phosphate fillings Sutta Percha fillings		219	19.5 Dec.	3.459	6.6 Inc. 68.5 Dec.
Temporary stoppings	247	303	10.6 Inc.	136	55.1 Dec.
Permanent teeth devitalized	32	42	31.3	20	52.4
l'emporary teeth devitalized	6	i 6	100.0 Dec.	ň	100.0 Inc.
Permanent teeth putrescent	12	27	125.0 Inc.	20	25.9 Dec.
Temporary teeth putrescent	5	3	40.0 Dec.	13	333.3 Inc.
Permanent teeth abscessed		7		4	42.8 Dec.
Cemporary teeth abscessed	6	3	50.0 Dec.	23	666.6 Inc.
Permanent root canals filled	107	175	63.6 Inc.	56	68.0 Dec.
Temporary root canals filled	9	11	22.2 "	0	1,100.0 Dec.
K-Ray studies made	134	165		113	31.5 "
plays	31	27	12.9 Dec.	48	77.8 Inc.
Crowns	1	1 1		1	
Bridges Feeth cleaned		2.226	37.4 Inc.	24/3	2.8 Dec.
Extractions of permanent teeth	1.620	2,226		2,163	100.0 Inc.
Number of treatments	3.058	3.919	80.6 Dec.	4.132	5.4 Inc.
volider of treatments	3,000	3,919	28.1 Inc.	4,132	3.4 Inc.
Total number of operations	10.727	11.387	6.1 Inc.	11,208	1.6 Dec.

INCREASE AND DECREASE FROM 1920 TO 1922

	1920		1921		1922
Permanent teeth devitalized	32 12 7	42 27 7	31.3 lnc. 125.0	20 20 4	52.4 Dec. 25.9 42.8

DECREASE IN ELEVEN YEARS

	191	2	1921		1922
Permanent teeth devitalized	151	42 27 7	73.3 Dec. 82.1 68.2	20 20 4	88.2 Dec 86.7 81.8
Average	343	76	77.8 Dec.	44	84.3 Dec.

59

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Namerous improvements have been possible in the domestic service of Girard College during the past year; these improvements have been carried forward at a reduction in maintainence cost. The problems of domestic service were less acute in 1922 than for several years preceding. The permanency of tenure, a retiring allowance in old age, a provision for the care of employees during illness, are of such attraction that many desirable domestic employees are satisfied to continue in Girard College even at a wage slightly below that which they might receive for less permanent employment elsewhere.

A decision of the Committee on Household in October for more frequent changes in wearing apparel by the boys looked like a simple provision to be carried out, but when we entered on this change it was found that a complete reorganization of the laundry was necessary, and that new laundry machines were required. There was also the necessity of providing additional closets and storage space throughout the buildings. A slight increase in the staff of employees was also required to care for this extra work. The improved service was desirable, however, and the added expenditure was approved by the Committee.

Another improvement during the year was the introduction of electric slicing and stacking machines for the carving of meats served to the boys. This arrangement has made the meats much more presentable and by an attractive method of cutting them waste has been reduced and a considerable saving effected.

The total subsistence cost for 1922 was \$271,093.92 which was a decrease of \$24,442.69 as compared with the subsistence cost for the preceding year. This was a difference of 8.27 per cent between the two years. During the past year there has been a decrease in the amount of canned goods used with a considerable increase in fresh vegetables and fruits. By greater care in marketing, watching the available supplies of fresh vegetables and fruits there can be introduced economy in puchases and the supplying of more attractive food.

On the per capita basis the expenditure per boy for subsistence was \$177.53. If the computation is made on the basis of including all officers and help who get their meals at the College the per capita cost would be \$151.02. If the computation were made on the basis of food stuffs alone the per capita for boys was only \$168.34, and if the total receiving meals at the College were taken as the basis for computation the cost of food stuffs was \$143.54. The cost of food stuffs per meal per day is thus found to be between \$.44 and \$.46 per person, reckoning the year to be eleven months, which is the average time of attendance of those getting meals in the College.

The expenditure for clothing showed a decrease as compared with the expenditure for 1921. The total so expended was \$119,719.44 which was a decrease of \$15,282.51, or 11,32 per cent, as compared with the expenditure for clothing in 1921. The per capita cost of clothing in 1922 was \$78.40, while the per capita for 1921 was \$88.76. Almost every item which entered in to the expenditure for clothing showed a decrease, the largest being in the price of suits and overcoats, shirts, neckties, and rubbers

An interesting table has been compiled by the Superintendent of Domestic Economy showing the average cost of shoes for the past fifteen years.

pa	ast fifteen years.	
	Year	Average cost
		of Shoes
	1908	\$1.76
	1909	1.63
	1910	1.597
	1911	1.618
	1912	1.677
	1913	1.805
	1914	1.912
	1915	1.969
	1916	2.056
	1917	2.414
	1918	2.953
	1919	3.528
	1920	4.707
	1921	4.268
	1922	3.718

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

Steady progress has been made in the improvement of the grounds of Girard College during the past year. The buildings

also have been improved in their appearance and physical condition. With a plant as large as that used by the College, maintenance and up-keep are a heavy expense, and they require constant watchfulness.

The most important single decision of the year for Girard College was that of erecting an Armory on the unused space between the Number Nine playground and the West playground. This building will encroach slightly on each of the playgrounds between which it is being placed. This building will serve a three fold purpose: First, as a drill hall and center for military instruction; second. as a recreation building where physical education can be conducted and indoor games played during the winter, and in inclement weather; and third, as a center for musical instruction

The plan of the building provides a central drill hall in full height of the building with a clear floor space of one hundred and ten feet by two hundred and twenty feet. This drill hall will be surrounded by a visitors' gallery supported on brackets, so as not to interfere with the movements on the floor. The drill floor will serve not only as a space for the drilling of the Battalion during the winter, but it will furnish also a play space for the boys of High School age, and splendid appointments for basket-ball, indoor base-ball, volley-ball and other games. Immediately underneath this drill hall floor will be two large rooms, one for the recreation activity of the boys from the Grammar School and the other for those from the Primary School. To the north and south of the central structure will be extensions of the building, each two stories high, providing company rooms and class rooms on the first floor, and on the second floor complete appointments for the Band and for other musical work.

The building is of Greek design and is being constructed of marble of the same grade as that used in the High School building. The building gives promise of being of pleasing appearance, as it also is certain to be of great utility. There will be constant daily use of this building for the activities which will center in it, and it cannot fail to contribute an important service to Girard College.

A Committee of the Board of Directors has been devoting itself to a study of the question of improving the playgrounds of the College. The playgrounds contiguous to Buildings Seven and Nine were levelled and rolled during the past summer. An experiment in the treatment of the playground surface has been carried on and it now seems quite clear that a surface dressing of Tarvia, or a similar substance, will give desirable results by reducing the mud in the winter through furnishing a surface which will resist water, and which also will keep down the dust in summer. When we considered the use of this material it was feared that there might be objection due to the soiling of the clothing of the boys, but the liquid part of the material seems quickly to be soaked up by the playground surface and the expected objectionable features in the use of this top dressing have not followed.

An earlier plan to re-surface the playground adjoining the Mechanical School at the west end with asphaltum or concrete, so that it might be used for play surface in wet weather, and, by means of flooding in cold weather, furnish ice for skating and sliding, was temporarily halted by the necessity of running various pipes and wires under this playground from the tunnel to the Armory. To have put down concrete or asphaltum surface immediately would have meant the certainty of having it chopped to pieces for the tunneling and ditching. With the early completion of the appointments for the Armory there is presented the opportunity to resume consideration of this important impovement.

Several years ago we considered doing away with the four vestibules on the fronts of the several units of Building Seven, but conditions in the building trades and the suggestion of the War Industries Board deferred consideration of this matter at that time. The time has now arrived when this important improvement might be taken up and it is our hope that consideration of it will be given in the immediate future.

When the above change is made there will be the opportunity to remove a considerable part of the flagstone and various unused driveways at the front of Building Seven, turning spaces that these occupy into lawns, and introducing vines and shrubs next to the buildings. The treatment of the space about the new unit at the west end of Building Seven is an indication of the possibilities in the treatment of the rest of that building.

Attention is drawn once again to the rather crude lavatory and bath arrangements in the older sections of Building Seven. In the fullness of time it is hoped that some reconstruction can be introduced in the four older units of the building which will bring the equipment more nearly up to date.

There is a pressing need for some changes in Building Five which will make the section rooms in that building more home-like and attractive. The changes earlier made in Buildings Two. Three and Four are an indication as to the possibilities in the Building Five. It is our hope that before another year passes the section rooms of Building Five will be made more comfortable and livable.

The toilet east of the laundry has long been unsatisfactory. It is crude and primitive in construction and while we have sought to better its condition the improvement has fallen short of what is eminently to be desired. There are now unused spaces in the basements of Buildings Three, Four and Five, the boys from which buildings use the toilet at the north wall; toilet accommodations might be introduced into these spaces. There would be a great foward step in the physical appointments and an improvement in the conditions for work if the outside toilet were discontinued. Approximately five hundred boys of varying ages are now using this toilet. This toilet has been a great temptation for boys to smoke and the opportunity which it affords as a meeting place of older and vounger boys, and of boys from different sections, presents a difficult problem in administration. We should all welcome the installation in the buildings of a more modern toilet equipment.

In the matter of toilets it is a pleasure to report that the accommodations heretofore located west of the Lodge entrance were demolished during the year and provisions made for toilet accommodations in Buildings Ten and Four.

Numerous changes in lighting have been introduced during the year, practically all of the work being done by the boys from the Electrical Department of the Mechanical School. The skill with which this work has been done and the fine results secured from it are greatly to the credit of this department.

During the year window screens and screen doors were added in Buildings Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven and Eight and Nine. This was a big contract which has involved a considerable expense, but the work was done in our own carpenter shop at much lower cost than would have been necessary if the equipment had been purchased outrieth.

Individual steel lockers have been secured for the boys whose dormitories are in Building Five, thus extending to them an additional service in the opportunity for further protection to their property.

A complete new set of padlocks have been secured for the boys' lockers, these being on a new master system. The locks which had been used for six years have been called in to be put in good condition for use at a later time. This complete change will afford a means of keeping the equipment in good shape and is probably an economy in the long run.

Three art committees have been working to improve the appearance of the buildings by the selection, arrangement and hanging of pictures. Our older pictures have been carefully gone over, some of them have been repaired and reframed, others, which were unsuited for their purpose, have been discontinued, and numerous new pictures have been secured, so that the boys may be surrounded by pictures which will have a silent, but unmistakable influence in their education.

On August 31 of the year under review, Mr. Frank H. Mearns, the Chief Engineer of the College, was compelled to retire because of ill health. Mr. Mearns had served Girard College for fourteen years as Chief Engineer, and before that had been in the service of the College fifteen years in various capacities.

The retirement of Mr. Mearns presented an opportunity to introduce a new element in the instruction at the College, that of operating engineering. After considering the whole question for some time the Board elected Mr. Robert T. Anderson, who is a graduate in engineering of the Towne Scientific School, of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Anderson had been a

teacher in the Engineering Department of the University and at Drexel Institute. He has had, also, a good range of practical experience, and we believe that his coming will contribute to an improved service and to economies in the management of the plant at Girard College, in addition to furnishing a means of training to the students.

SMALLER DINING ROOMS AND THE COTTAGE SYSTEM

The urgent need for changes in the method of serving meal the boys of the College was dwelt upon at some length in the President's Report for 1921. This question has been further studied by the Executive Staff of the College during 1922, and the conclusions earlier reached are more definite than they were before.

The Household and Domestic Departments have striven to better the conditions and the service in the Number Eight dining room, and one important improvement has been introduced during the year, namely, the doing away with monitors in charge of boys for the evening meal. The least satisfactory conditions in the Number Eight dining room were at supper, where, under the former system of control, one Household officer only was on duty, the rest of the supervision being exercised by the older boys. One half of the Household officers now stay on duty for the evening supper hour, going for their suppers when the boys have been dismissed from the dining room. There has been a marked improvement in the order in the dining room since this change was inaugurated. The Superintendent of Household, however, does not blink the fact that conditions are still unsatisfactory. His characterization of the dining room is that it is "barn-like," and he expresses doubt as to whether we shall ever have desirable conditions until the boys can be cared for in smaller groups, and the older and younger boys separated.

Continued study of the dining room problem during the year has afforded an interesting historical perspective for its consideration. First there were reports of Special and Joint Committees of the Directors of Girard College in 1858 and 1859 which spoke in no uncertain terms of the unsatisfactory conditions then existing, and urged appointments which would more nearly represent the domestic arrangements in a home. The educational advantage of teachers, officers and boys dining together, as set forth by these Committees, was referred to in the Annual Report of last year. An ideal was set forth in these reports that conditions should make it possible for any officer or teacher of Girard College to take his or her meals with the boys. Until such a condition is realized, we cannot be said to have reached a desirable end in the administration of Girard College.

Other students of the needs of Girard · llege in the past have sought to make their contributions toward a solution of the dining room problem. William Welsh, one of the wisest and most self-sacrificing members of the earlier Board of Directors, who was largely responsible for the act creating the Board of Directors of City Trusts, and who became a member of this Board and was its President during the formative period in its history, submitted in the second Annual Report of the Board of Directors of City Trusts for 1871, a communication addressed to the Executive Committee of the Board reviewing the whole question of the domestic arrangements, of buildings and other matters related thereto.

After drawing attention to the need of increasing the capacity of the College the communication above mentioned made reference to the alternatives which were possible. These were either the extension of what was denominated "the present system" by the building of additional dormitories, or the use of Building Number One, and the erection of what were termed "more suitable dwellings for the officers." In this discussion it was urged that a new Chapel and a dining room be erected so that the space then used for these appointments might be available for an increase in the number of school rooms and section rooms. In the various alternatives which were set forth, Mr. William Welsh urged the following: "To discontinue the community or congregate life, and to adopt the family system, by placing say thirty to fifty boys of different ages in a separate dwelling under suitable care-takers, who will watch over their

moral development during the whole period of their sojourn in the College. The boys would, in this case, be together at school, on the playground, and in chapel."

Continuing the discussion on the advantages of the cottage system, as contrasted with the congregate method of control then in effect, and still continued in the College, the President of the Board of Directors made the following sage comment: "From many years of close observation, as to the inner working of the institution, and the conduct of its pupils after they are indentured, I am inclined to believe that some modification of the present system is important now, and may become essential to the well-being and well-doing of the College, when the number of its immates shall have been doubled or trebled."

In the report of the Board of Directors of City Trusts for 1872 mention was made of the plans for the further increase in the number of pupils then under consideration. The President of the Board drew attention to the fact that, if the family plan should take the place of what he termed "the present congregate system," additional space would be necessary. In the same connection he quoted from a report of President Allen, with regard to the future buildings of the College, in which President Allen had said: "It is recommended that all future buildings which may be erected for the use of pupils, be planned for homes, as I propose that the future enlargement of the Institution should be on the family plan, and be made gradually."

Of the Number Seven Buildings being erected in 1876, the annual report of the President for that year made the following statement: "The cluster of buildings now in process of erection is designed for a primary department, in which each section, varying from thirty to thirty-three pupils, will have separate residences and female care-takers, mingling, however, in the schools and on the playground. They will also have separate tables in the refectory. The design is to give these very young boys the advantages of family life, and by its genial influence and constant oversight, to eradicate evil habits and instil good principles. Each boy will have a locked closet in which to keep his little property, and there will be a work room in every house,

as well as a section room in which the pupils read and prepare their lessons."

The report of the Board of Directors for 1882 noted with satisfaction the progress which had followed the establishment of a so-called "Primary Department" in Building Seven. The statement was then made that a separate dining room, with a distinctive personnel of officers, had made it possible to conduct that branch of the work, without requiring assistance from the system that had prevailed before. The completeness of the segregation of Number Seven at first is fairly shown by the fact that the office of Vice President was created, and the first Vice President was chosen, with the opening of that Building. In the earlier years of his service the Vice President was assigned to have supervision over Building Seven, the work in the rest of the Institution going forward as it had done previously.

In the report of William Welsh to the Executive Committee in 1871, cited above, mention was made of cottages which might be established in buildings already erected. A later paragraph of the same communication was more explicitly to the effect that each of the four buildings then existing, namely One to Four inclusive, might be altered into three or four separate houses capable of accommodating fifty or thirty-five boys each. The foregoing was followed by the statement, "More suitable buildings for professors and teachers can be erected at moderate cost within the enclosure, or elsewhere." The objections of administrative difficulties and additional expense were then faced, but Mr. Welsh argued that if the domestic system had superior advantages it would be warranted in spite of these objections.

The same interesting report drew attention to the ill effects upon the boys, of their migratory life in passing through the College, and of the lack of anything like home attachments. Frequent change of section, little opportunity to acquire property, few conveniences for keeping what little they possessed,—these conditions, it was said, were not conducive to a training for citizenship. By the prevailing methods of issuing supplies and clothing it was felt that there would be sure to be developed selfshness and extravagance; it was said that as these came

"from a seemingly unfailing source why should care and economy be practiced?" Although this document was submitted more than fifty years ago it reads as though it were prepared for the year 1922; the principal suggestions which it offered are so obvious that they were made by the President of the College now in service after he had been at the Institution less than nine months.

The reminiscences of a student of Girard College of twenty odd years ago, appearing in Steel and Garnet during 1922, drew attention to the feeling which that writer had from his remembrance of the fact that he did not have a chair on which to sit during a long period of his life in Girard College. In the section room he sat on a bench, in the dining room on a stool, in the school room on a desk, in the Chapel on another bench. This boy, knowing that people generally sit on chairs, for a part of the time at least, had the feeling that he was not living a normal life at Girard College.

A young man who graduated with credit from Girard College in June, 1921, enrolled for an additional year at a good boarding school, though not of the most expensive type. He made a high scholarship standing in the scholastic year 1921-1922, and was, by vote of the faculty and school authorities, awarded the school medal for all around efficiency and the most helpful influence on the school life. After graduation from the private boarding school, this boy returned to the College for a visit and was asked to give a criticism of the life at Girard College as compared with the life at the school which he had later attended. After carefully thinking the matter through he answered under three heads, two of which related to the domestic life of the boys here. First, he said he would wish for the boys of Girard College more opportunities for social life, and their participation in the activities and relationships of social intercourse. Secondly, he stated he would desire more instruction in and opportunity to practice table manners. He confessed that he had been repeatedly embarrassed and chagrined at his bad manners at meals and his lack of knowledge of correct table deportment.

The Superintendent of Household reports on the embarrassment and lack of confidence of our senior boys when they face what is to them the social ordeal of going to a class supper or taking the annual trip to the coal regions or to Washington. Almost invariably before such a supper or trip, groups of boys will gather around a sympathetic teacher or officer and ask the most naive questions about table manners, the use of silver and china, and the ordering of a meal from a menu. In this way some of the boys learn a little of the amenities of social life, but it still remains that at least one-half of the boys leaving the College do not have this opportunity, as they do not attend the class suppers and are not taken on the trips mentioned. Some means of more normal living, and living in the College as boys live in other schools, seems to be the present greatest need of the Institution.

The educational and moral advantages which would result from smaller dining rooms and the segregation of the boys of different ages were elaborated on in the report for 1921, and are not repeated here. It is the decided feeling of the Executive Staff of Girard College that no need is now more pressing than for a series of smaller dining rooms and the establishment of at least four cottages for older boys in Building One.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The demand for the service of Girard College in no sense abates from year to year; indeed, it would appear that the demand tends rather to increase, for with a closer sifting of the lists, and a larger number of boys not being accepted for admission, the numbers on the waiting lists continue about the same. This means that the number of applications for admission is on the increase.

At the close of 1922 there were 712 boys whose names were on the waiting list maintained in strict accord with the provisions of the Girard Will. One year earlier there were 716 on the same list. In the years immediately preceding the influenza epidemic of 1918 the normal number on the list was about 600, but since 1918 the number has remained at 700 or slightly above.

During 1922, 379 new applications were registered. During the year there were received into the College by admission 182 boys; there were declined by the Directors because of mental or physical reasons a total of 81 boys; 3 were declined because

their mothers failed to present them; 29 were voluntarily withdrawn by the mothers or guardians; 3 were deceased and 85 were removed from the list because they had become ten years of age; thus the total of names removed from the list was nearly the same as the number of new applicants registered.

In the report for 1917 a map of Pennsylvania was presented showing the number of boys then enrolled in the College from each county in the State. Herewith is a tabular statement presenting the same facts and also information as to the number of boys from each county who are on the waiting list.

County	On the Lis of Applican		In the College	County	On the List of Applicants	In the College
Adams Allegheny Armstrong Beaver Bed ford Becks Blair Bradford Bucks Butler Cambria Cambron Carbon Carbon Carbon Carbon Conter Chester	of Applican	15 0 8 0 1 4 12 7 0 7 0 6 0 10 2 20 0 10 3 7 0 0 12 27 2 0 0 0	College 6 13 3 0 4 35 26 1 21 0 11 1 5 6 36 1 1 18 13 15 9 3 23 25 2 0 5 0	Juniata Lackawann Lancaster Lawrence Lebanon Lehigh Luzerne Lycoming McKean Monroe Montour Northhamp Northumbe Pite Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susyluchan Tioga Union Venango Union Venango Venango Venango	of Applicants 1 a 24 10 00 55 77 58 01 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	
		1	2			1 2
		0	0		1 0 1	2
	1	3	8	\\ estmorela	and 0	3
Indiana		4	5	Wyoming .	2	4
Jefferson		6	16	York	1	- 6

358 709

Philadelphia County (outside of Old City)314	765
Old City of Philadelphia	71
Outside of the State of Pennsylvania	0
•	

712 1545

From the table above given it will be seen that there are fifteen counties of Pennsylvania which have no boys now in Girard College. There are 22 counties which have from 1 to 5 boys each: seven have from 5 to 10; eleven, from 10 to 25; five, from 25 to 50; three, from 50 to 75; one, between 75 and 100; and Philadelphia County has 836. The above facts indicate that 54 per cent of the boys in the College were born in Philadelphia County. The further interesting fact remains that 29 per cent of the boys were born in other large industrial centers as Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Pottsville, Harrisburg, and Altoona, and the counties immediately contiguous to Philadelphia, as Montgomery, Bucks, Chester, and Delaware. The remaining 17 per cent of our boys come from the more sparsely settled counties. One curious fact brought out by the above table is that the Pittsburgh district (Allegheny County) has only 13 boys in Girard College, Geographical remoteness is in part an explanation of this fact, but no doubt provision made by Pittsburg for dependent boys has affected the application for admission of boys into Girard College.

The total number of vacancies in the College during 1922 was 167 as against 163 for the preceding year. Of this number there received the diploma of the College 67 as against 54 in the preceding year; there were granted certificates from the Intermediate High School course 33, as against 36 in the preceding year. Two only left because of becoming eighteen years of age and a total of 14 for failure in scholarship. In the preceding year 20 were sent out because of scholarship failure. During the past year 17 boys left at the request of their mothers before they had completed the course and while they were making satisfactory progress. Of this number 15 were under sixteen years of age. It seemed wise to grant the requests of these mothers as there were changed conditions which warranted the mothers assuming the responsibility for their boys. Some of

these mothers have married again and others have reestablished homes, sometimes as a result of other children becoming of suitable age to go to employment.

It will be noted from the above figures that there was a slight increase in the number of boys graduated. From present tendencies this increase will be continued in the years to come. The number of boys who left because of failure in scholarship is after all surprisingly low, and it will be our aim to make this even lower. It is pleasant to note that but one boy was expelled from the College during the year because of his being an unfit companion for his fellows, according to the terms of the Girard Will. Certain others were sent out because they did not appreciate their opportunities here. It is our hope that as boys become more interested in their studies, and a larger number meet the requirements for graduation, and fewer leave because of failure in their studies, that there will be a decreasing number of those who leave because of unsatisfactory conduct.

The Superintendent of Admission and Discharge reports decreasing difficulty in the placement of boys going out of the College. The great proportion of those now leaving are equipped to take up some skilled employment, and there are standing demands for boys thus equipped, which make openings for practically all of our boys. Not only have there been plenty of positions available during the past year, but the rate of compensation has risen as compared with that received in the preceding year. The rates of wages in mechanical positions were the slowest to recover from the slump which followed the war period. From an average of about \$15 for beginners in an earlier period of the year wages have risen to an average of about \$18 toward the end of the year. While this seems very excellent compensation for boys leaving the College it must be borne in mind that for those who must maintain themselves it is after all relatively low. Satisfactory boarding places can scarcely be found in Philadelphia at less than \$9 or \$10 a week, and this amount plus other necessary expenses does not leave much margin for saving.

The percentage of boys rejected to the total number presented for admission in 1921 was abnormally high, it being 42. In 1922 the percentage of failure fell back to what may be considered the more normal figure of 30. The number of boys admitted, the number declined, and the percentage of those declined to the total number for whom applications was made in the last five years is represented by the accompanying table.

Year	Admitted	Declined	Percentage Declined
1918	212	69	24.5
1919	198	97	32.8
1920	178	80	31.
1921	161	121	42.9
1922	182	80	30.

The classification of pupils admitted during 1922 as to their physical and anthropometric development, condition of the eyes, psychological examination, and the school classifications is shown in the accompanying tables.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ADMITTED DURING 1922

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT	AGE AT ENTRANCE	
Good 67	6 years	3
Normal 102	6½ years	3 5
Fair 12	7 years	5
Poor I	7½ years	38
		52
182		37
ANTHROPOMETRIC	9 years	22
Above standard 112		22
Above in height 27		
Above in weight 10	1	182
Relow standard 33	OPTICAL	
Below standard	Good	n
	Good	
182	Good	178
School Classification 182	Good	
School Classification 15	Good	178
182 School Classification Good	Good	178 3 1
182 School Classification Good	Good	178
182 School Classification Good	Good	178 1 182
School Classification 182	Good	178 3 1 182 50
182 School Classification Good	Good 1	178 3 1 182 50 81
School Classification 182	Good	178 3 1 182 50

Of the total admitted during 1922 eleven boys were above grade in their school classification, 95 were either on grade, or less than one year below normal, 74 were more than one year and

182

less than two years below their normal school grade, and but two of the total number admitted were more than two years below grade. This latter classification is generally held as retarded. The two boys received were believed by the Directors, after having a full report on the facts, to be boys whose retardation was due not to lack of ability but to lack of educational opportunity, and they were received in the belief that they will make up some or all of the deficiency which they showed in their examination. Thus every boy received during the past year is out of the retarded class or is in fair way of getting out of that class in the immediate future.

After the consideration of a large list of applicants for the position of Assistant Superintendent of Admission and Discharge the Board of Directors elected Mr. James Norman Stephens to that position. Mr. Stephens is a mature man of good training and approved experience. He has had a wide range of work both as a teacher and in other fields, and he came to us with every promise of a highly useful career. The condition in the office of the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge has been much more favorable during the past year than for several years preceding. There has been less change in the personnel and less interruption of the service of those in the several positions due to illness.

The Superintendent has been giving an increasing amount of time to what may be called the social service features of his work. Coöperative education, summer employment, Saturday employment, practice of thrift, the maintenance of a more intimate relationship between the College and the homes from which the boys come. all have made their contribution toward making Girard College a great socializing agency which extends its influence to a large list of Alumni, and to the homes and family circles from which our large company of boys are drawn. One commendable aspect of the Superintendent's work during the past year has been the creation of outlets for placing boys through the social, commercial, and business contacts which he has established. Increasingly the good name of Girard College is an "open sesame," and the time is not far distant, if it has not already arrived, when the business community in Philadel-

phia, and similar communities in other parts of the State, will take without question, and give a splendid opening to, every boy receiving the endorsement of the officers of Girard College.

ALHMNI

The interest of the Girard College Alumni in the work of the Institution has continued unabated. Members of the organized Alumni bodies have repeatedly visited the College in connection with various celebrations. The Early 80's give their usual "Summer Carnival and Entertainment Extraordinary" on the last Wednesday in July. This entertainment has come to be one of the features of the Girard vacation.

The Central Pennsylvania Alumni Association has established two prizes to be given annually, one for \$15 and the other for \$10, to the students of the College from Central Pennsylvania who make the best combined showing in scholarship, deportment and athletics. The counties included in this competition are: Dauphin, Lebanon, York. Adams, Cumberland, Perry, Mifflin, Juniata, and Franklin. The Association wishes to have the attention of the boys from these counties drawn to its existence, and to establish relations with these boys as far as possible, even while they are in the College.

Recognition of the interest of former Girard students in the Institution is one of the pleasant experiences which comes from time to time in the year's work. Repeatedly Alumni write in noting the anniversaries of the days when they were received into the College. Such a letter came during the past autumn from a representative Alumnus who invoked "the blessings of Heaven" upon the College and its officers and management. This man reported that he could not help thinking of Girard College throughout the day. Repeatedly graduates who have visited the College have written their expressions of commendation and always they are sympathetic in their judgment, and appreciative of every effort at present being put forward. A graduate of but four years ago following his visit during the past year wrote a letter which is by no means exceptional in its tone and spirit. "It is," said he, "my one great regret that every former Girard man could not have made that visit with me. To me it is appalling that it takes the average Alumnus anywhere from five to twenty years to appreciate the meaning of Girard College. The unfortunate idea of College days, that all officers are natural enemies, lingers much too long in the minds of Girardians. For the sake of Girard College and the Alumni Association the Alumni in some way should be made to review the facts from a mature standpoint."

The Alumni associations in Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Northeastern Pennsylvania, and the Lehigh Valley have kept up their activities during the year and are contributing to the good name of Girard College in their respective localities, and giving themselves in service to the members of their respective groups. Not the least of the services which the Alumni have rendered is providing opportunites for employment to worthy boys who are leaving the Institution. No school plants a deeper and a more abiding affection for itself and its graduates than does Girard College. The problem by which the management of the College is confronted is how to use to good advantage the genuine Alumni interest which is everywhere manifested.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Numerous recommendations of earlier reports are now being carried into effect. The suggestion made one year ago for a suitable observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Girard College was favorably considered by your Honorable Body, and one result of this celebration will appear as an appendix to the Annual Report for the current year.

The Armory which was recommended last year is now under construction and it will, we trust, be finished, furnished, and serving a useful purpose before the close of the present calendar year.

Several minor improvements in grounds and buildings and in the perfection of the administrative detail of the College work are at present being carried on. Minor improvements of this sort should be continued in the years to come. Many minor improvements, in themselves slight, will, in the aggregate, work a great advance in Girard College. A Greek philosopher once said that perfection is made up of trifles, and also that perfection is no trifle.

Among the chief items treated in detail in the present report or in the reports of recent years, which should constitute a working program for the future of Girard College, there may be enumerated at least six specific recommendations. Some of these are relatively easy of accomplishment, some are more difficult, but all are fundamental and far reaching. If these six important forward movements could be realized in the next six years we might all consider that Girard College is marching on in the accomplishment of the task to which it was commissioned by the Founder. These six are:

First: It is recommended once again that more modern dining room facilities, smaller dining rooms, and dining rooms better equipped for their purposes, be provided for all the boys in the College. It is the belief of the executive staff that the best provision for meeting the present need is this particular would be the erection of a dining room building immediately to the north of Buildings Three and Four. This proposed new building, and the cottages to be recommended in the next section, would make provision for the boys who are assigned to sections above Building Eight. By this arrangement the dining room in Building Eight could be subdivided and this subdivision would furnish much more suitable appointments for the boys in Buildings Eight and Nine.

Second: Closely related to the above is the suggestion repeatedly made for the building of new residences to the east of Building One where may be housed the executive officers who are in residence on the College grounds. This change, with some additional provision for certain domestic employees who are at present quartered in Building One, will make it possible to convert that building into a series of four cottages where four families of from twenty to twenty-five boys each may be provided for. This latter change would, we believe, go far toward furnishing desirable conditions for the domestic life of the older boys in Girard College.

Third: We recommend once again additions to the Mechanical School building which will give room for new departments of instruction. This change is desirable from consideration of the Mechanical School itself, and it is equally desirable from the side of the High School where added room is greatly needed.

Fourth: Our playgrounds are far from satisfactory and it is recommended once again that the experiments entered upon and improvements already begun may be continued until the playgrounds are better suited to their purposes.

Fifth: The remodeling of the front of Building Seven is an obvious need. This will make possible extensive improvements in the appearance of the grounds adjacent to that building. Ultimately Building Seven should also have alterations and improvements in its interior construction.

Sixth: The need for a tract of land in the country within convenient distance of Girard College is pressing. Such a tract would afford an opportunity for the giving of several hundred boys a suitable vacation arrangement during the summer; it also would serve as a means of giving needed attention in preparation for agriculture and life in the country.

The above by no means covers the needs of Girard College, but it represents the present most urgent demands. These, the executive officers of the College feel, should be kept constantly in mind, and every effort bent toward finding ways to meet them.

All who have had a part in the tasks of Girard College during the past year may find satisfaction in a wise saying of William Blake, "It is better to prevent misery than to release from misery." The prevention of misery, through a better equipment for life, is the ideal for the accomplishment of which Girard College was established. Ours is the privilege to contribute to a realization of this ideal. We may well be encouraged at the progress during 1923, but as the year closes all who have served here should remember that this year was "not an achievement, but an opportunity; not an end, but a beginning."

Respectfully submitted, Cheesman A. Herrick,

President.

GENERAL PRIZE AWARDS, 1922

HIGHEST SCHOLARSHIP STANDING IN CLASS OR DEPARTMENT

John Walter Adams, 4A-3; Isaac Adelizzi, Chemistry and Physics; Harold F. Armstrong, J-1; Edwin L. Ashton, 5B-3; Joseph F. Beckman, 6A-3: Harold S. Beecher, 6B-1: Howard C. Bell, 4B-2: William B. Biester, 6B-1: Charles W. Books, 5B-2: David R. Bortel, 3B-2: Clinton H. Bortz, 4B-2; John E. Boyle, 2B-2; Thomas E. Bramble, 3A-2; Frederick C. P. Cartlidge, 1-1; Charles Leroy Cessna, 3B-3; Francis X. Covle. 3A-1: William F. Cregar, French: Arthur D'Alo. 5A-2: Mario D'Alonzo, 5A-3: Gerald W. Dieter, 6B-2: Frank H. Drake, J-1, J-2 and Mathematics; Henry J. Dugan, 3B-1; George D. H. Dunkle, 2-2 and 3-1; Leroy R. Eaby, 5B-4; Donald F. Eastman, 3A-3; Frank Evans, 5B-3; Henry H. Fanz, S-1, S-2 and Spanish; Michael Franco, 4A-1: William Gauer, Bookkeeping: Walton Gibson, 2A-1: Martin Goldberg, 5B-1; Marvin A. S. Greene, 5A-4; Charles M. Grosh, 5A-1; William A. Gulliford, 3-2; Ralph A. Haas, Mechanical School; Otto G. Hartman, 1-2; Edwin Paul Holt, English; Frank B. Holt, 6B-4; Benjamin Horowitz, Bookkeeping; Cyrus Ray Howard, 2A-1; Wavne E. Hughes, 4B-3; Charles J. Johnson, 6A-2; Edward D. Jones, 6B-4; John E. Kingsmore, 3B-2; Norman F. Kinzey, 6B-2; Jonathan H. Kistler, 6B-3; Willam Klose, 4B-1; George W. Knapp, 4B-1; Frederick J. Kramer, 5A-3: George Philip Kraemer, S-2, Spanish, Stenography and Typewriting; Blaine W. Lance, 6B-3 and 6A-1; Carl C. Lengle, Mathematics; Rudolph Magistrini, 6A-4; William F. Mattern, 2B-1: Samuel A. Matthews, 4A-4: Frank Miesen, 4A-3: Leo Milner, 2B-2: Albert Moore, 3B-3: Isaac Moscowitz, 2-1 and 1-2: Charles E. Mosier, 3A-3; Wallace Atterbury Nichols, Chemistry and Physics, Stenography and Typewriting, History, J-2 and S-1; Ralph Ashton Nixdorf, English: John O'Donnell, 1-1: Harry W. Otto. 6A-1: Charles W. Pealer, Manual Arts; Chester W. Phillips, 2B-1 and 2A-1; J. Bernal Ross, 4A-2; Elvin R. Shanabrook, 5A-1; Frank Schatzle, 4A-1; Albert Shoucair, 7B; Raymond Shull, Mechanical School, 2-2 and General Science(2); Israel Spector, History; Giordano Stello, 4A-2; Lloyd Stewart, 2A-2; George W. Stoehr, 5B-1; James N. Strittmatter, 3A-1 and 3B-1; Layshon W. Townsend, 6A-3; Edward A. Turner, 3A-2; Joseph T. Varello, 5A-2; Raphael Volpe, 5B-2; Edmund T. Walters, 4B-3; Keeve Weinstein, 3B-3; Paul E. Williams, 6A-2; Gilbert D. Yeager, 1-2 and French; Walter H. Zoller, 2A-2.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOLARSHIP

Thomas Baker, 2A-2; David R. Bortel, 2A-1 and 3B-2; Thomas E. Bramble, 3B-1; William Bruse, 6B-1; Gilbert D. Burleigh, 4B-2; John W. Christy, 3A-2; Thomas R. Cox, 2A-1; Clair E. Cree, 3A-3; Arthur De Santo, 4A-3; Juan Luis De Zengotita, 2B-1; Remo Di Donato, 3B-2; Antonio Di Lauro, 2A-2; Leroy R. Eaby, William H. Edmunds, 4A-2: Hugh W. Edwards, 5A-1; Selwyn Edwards, 5A-2; John F. Ehrenzeller, 5B-4; Frank Evans, 5B-3; Foy Fenimore Fay, 5B-2; Theodore Fiala, 4B-3; Michael Franco, 5B-1; John M. Gabel, 6A-3; Samuel Gold, 6B-3; Edwin C. Greenewalt, 2A-1; Joseph Hefferman, 6A-4 and 6B-4; Carl C. Helt, 5A-3; Howard F. Higgins, 3A-1; John G. Hocking, 4B-1; Felix J. Jones, 5B-2; Harry B. Jones, 6A-2; Oscar Warren Jones, 2B-1; Charles Keys, 3B-1; Victor Kirsh, 6A-2; Harold Land, 3A-2; Milton Lauer, 6B-1; George M. H. Leitch, 2B-2; Alfredo Lisi, 5A-4; Clyde A. Lucas, 3B-3; Robert McHose, 6A-1; Joseph McLaughlin, 4B-1; Edward McMullen, 5B-1; Gordon Markley, 2B-2; Edward C. Miller, 6B-4; Eugene R. Miller, 3A-3; John Jacob Miller, 6B-2; Paul Shertzer Miller, 4A-2; William M. Morris, 6B-2; Charles Elbert Mosier, 3B-3; Vincent Paladino, 5A-2; George Partridge, 4A-1; Charles H. Pigott, 3A-1; George Pinebird, 5A-1; Maurice Poppei, 4A-3; John E. Rohrer, 6A-1; Henry L. Schultz, 6B-3; Stanley A. Sellers, 6A-3; Robert J. Simes, 3A-3; Howard S. Smith, 3B-2; Ernest L. Spaulding, 4B-3; George W. Stochr, 4A-1; Edwin M. Weber, Manual Arts; John M. Weber, 4B-2; Albert L. Weinberg, 5B-3; Andrew J. Youngkin, 5A-3.

HIGHEST STANDING IN CONDUCT

Geo. Anderson, 14; Harold F. Armstrong, B-2; Walter Batt, A-1 (2); Donald A. Bennett, 7-F; John C. Brannen, K; Raymond Lee Burson, D-1; Raymond F. Bye, C-2; Michelino Carosiello, 19; George L. Carson, A-2 and B-1; Frank Chamberlain, I; Harry C. Collom, L; Marshall Crisman, C-1; Edward E. Dent, E-1 and E-2; Arthur DeSanto, 7-G; Frank Harrison Drake, B-1; John L. Dunlap, 15; Leroy R. Eaby, 22 and 7-F: Greydon Eckroth, D-2; Francis Reed Edwards, A-2; Thomas Evans, 19; Walter Fender, 7-H; Judson Fink, C-1; Horace Frederick, 7-K; Claude Gingher, 14; Curtis A. Glise, 18; John S. Graham, G; Robert S. Guy, N and 17; Albert G. Gwinn, 17; Robert J. Hamilton, 7H; Charles H. Harshaw, M and F-2; Donald Aaron Harte, E-1; Harold Hayward, H; James Hazlett, 16; Herbert A. Helmke, 23; Everett Hoffman 7-B; Elwood Carl Husted, 7-C; Thomas C. Kenney, I; Jonathan H. Kistler, 18; John Peter Kluzitt, D-1; Joseph Lambiase, G.: John Logan, 7-K; Francis J. Lowe, K; Harry McKeown, F-1: Leon McMenamin, 7-E; Norman E. Merrill. 7-G: Frank Miesen, 23; Ernest Miller C-2; Paul S. Miller, 20; Tener Stuart Moore, 7-E; Donald Morgan, 22; Isaac Moskowitz, H; William E, Munch, F-2; Emil Nagle, L; Charles W. Probert, 21; Russell D. Riley, 7-A; Edwin Ritz, F-1; Howard S. Roberts, N; George Rostron, M; Winfred Seldon, 15; Albert Shaffer, 16; John C. Sheetz, D-2; Henry Sheldrake, 7-A; Charles S. Smith, E-2; Harvey E. Stoethr, 7-C; John B. Stoutt, B-2; Glean M. Weakley, 20; John M. Weber, 7-D and M; William Weitz, 21 and 7-I; Howard N. Woodland, 7-A; Douglass Wright, 7-I; George Yemm, 7-B.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN CONDUCT

Frank Balas, 14: Arthur L. Bankes, 19: Martin Bartholomew, 7-H: George Becker, D-2; James Bortel, 22; Frank J. Bouda, K; George Bruse, 7-A; Douglas Buchanan, 7-G; Harry S. Carberry, 22; George D. Congdon, I; Marcus R. Dale, 7-I; Mario D'Alonzo, 14; Lafayette W. Dawson, A-1: Walter W. De Mets, A-1: Stuart F. Dornsife, D-1: Henry B. Drinkhouse, A-2; Lewis Irwin Dunlap, D-1; Robert C. Ellis, C-1; Eugene Farrell, E-1; Russell K. Fegley, C-1; Myer Feldman, 7E; Valentine J. Fox, G; Horace Frederick, 7-K; James Galbraith, L; Charles C. Geddess, B-2; Lewis George, 7-A; Marvin A. S. Greene, 18; Paul Dickson Guernsey, B-1; Albert G. Gwinn, 16; William S. Heavner, N; Earl D. Helt, 21; Nathan Ingber, 23; Donald Ingram, 15; Edward W. Jacobs, F-2; Robert Jacobson, 20; Robert Kelly, 7-I; John Keown, 7-C; William H. Knowles, 7-F; Carl Lambinus, I; Arthur Lefcowitz, E-2; Robert B Lloyd, 7-H; George Lotwick, N; Thomas H. Lotwick, H; Michael Lucas, 16; Oscar D. L. Mabrey, 19; Donald J. Moffitt, 17; Raymond R. Moore, E-2; Walter W. Morrison, 7-G; Isaac Moscowitz, H; William Edward Munch, F-2; Guy M. Nichols, F-1; Wallace Atterbury Nichols, A-2; Carl Eric Ostrom, 7-D; Kurre W. Ostrom, 7-D; Alvin Peppler, 20; William Ramer, B-1; William E. Ramsey, 15; Albert Ranaudo, C-2; Ambrose H. Richards, 18; Edwin N. Ritz, F-1; Elmer E. Roan, 7-E; Richard E. Ross, M; Ralph Rubin, 17; John C. Spahr, M; William L. Sparks, B-2; Ernest L. Spaulding, 7-K; Lavere Spaulding, L; Paul W. Steiner, G; Giordano Stella, 23; Robert M. Stewart, D-2; Perry N. Storm, K; John H. Stricker, 7-C; Howard Alfred Summers. E-1; Bernard Tinkleman, 7-B; John W. Trend, 7-F; Lester Vandevere, C-2; Samuel White, 21; George Yemm, 7-B.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS IN GIRARD COLLEGE

DECEMBER 31, 1922.

Note-Where a scholarship average is not given the pupil did not attend for the time covered by this report.

	Date of	Dose of	Scholar- ship
Name	Birth		Average
ADAMS, WILLIAM CLYDE	Dec. 20, 1907	Feb. 3, 1916	7.92
Ammon, George Bertram	Sept. 6, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918	7.90
Anderson, Robert	July 31, 1905	Sept. 17, 1913	
Armstrong, Harold Franklin	Sept. 20, 1907	Oct. 25, 1916	8.95
Aumiller, George Washington		Sept. 2, 1914	8.35
BAILEY, ERNEST RHOADS	T-I- 20 1006	Sept. 15, 1915	7.90
Baker, Joseph Henry		Feb. 2, 1915	7.76
Balas, Rudolph		Sept. 14, 1915	7.92
Bankes, William Rodman		Sept. 14, 1917	7.32
Bartholomew, Horace Stewart		Oct. 25, 1916	7.57
Bartolet Frederick Raymond		Sept. 15, 1915	7.78
Barton, Daniel Frederick		Feb. 5, 1914	7.70
Bateman, Russell		Sept. 14, 1915	8.36
Baxter, Richard Woolsey		Feb. 6, 1917	7.96
Becker, George		Sept. 16, 1912	****
Beckman, Joseph F.		Feb. 7, 1917	7.41
Beerman, Walter G		Sept. 3, 1914	7.80
Beggs, William James, Jr.		Feb. 26, 1918	7.58
Behling, Harold G.		Sept. 10, 1913	7.74
Beisel, Joseph Franklin		Feb. 10, 1916	7.93
Bell, Richard Malcolm		Feb. 6, 1918	7.10
Bell, William Murray		Sept. 20, 1917	7.74
Bevan, Edgar Curtis		Feb. 5, 1918	7.21
Bevan, Warren George		Sept. 14, 1915	8.45
Binder, Albert		Feb. 5, 1919	8.00
Birch, John Foster		Nov. 14, 1916	7.74
Black, Harry		Sept. 2, 1914	8.13
Black, Wilfred	Nov. 10, 1905	Sept. 14, 1915	7.82
Block, Charles	Sept. 15, 1907	Sept. 22, 1915	8.52
Blomer, LeRoy William		Sept. 17,1913	7.41
Bordoni, Antonio		Sept. 6, 1917	8.28
Borocci, Jino	Feb. 10, 1909	Feb. 26, 1918	7.10
Boston, Samuel S		Nov. 23, 1916	7.79
Bouda, Frank Joseph		Oct. 24, 1916	7,42
Boyd, Graham Wilson	Jan. 15, 1909	Sept. 14, 1915	
Boyd, Philip	May 5, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917	8.43

					Scholar-
Name	Da	te of Birth	Da Adn	te of	ship Average
	_				-
Boyle, Charles Ackley	May	24, 1909	Feb.	5, 1919	
Brandman, Samuel	. Feb.	1, 1909	Nov.	15, 1915	
Brannen, John Calvin	Mar.	4, 1909	Sept.	4, 1918	
Brennan, George	April	5, 1907	Feb.	14, 1919	
Brennan, Harry		9, 1909	Feb.	14, 1917	7.42
Bresser, Zell Landis	Dec.	25, 1907	Feb.	2, 1916	8.11
Brockson, Harry Landis	June	9, 1906	Sept.	2, 1914	
Brooks, Charles Raymond	Jan.	14, 1906	Feb.	4, 1914	
Brown, Lawrence Francis	Nov.	28, 1909	Nov.	19, 1918	
Bryan, Edward William	June	2, 1909	Feb.	20, 1917	
Bryan, Guy William	Aug.	20, 1905	Sept.	2, 1914	
Burkle, John Jacob	Sept.	. 7, 1907	Feb.	6, 1917	
Burson, Raymond Lee	June	10, 1906	Sept.	2, 1914	
Bye, Raymond Frederick	.July	30, 1906	Feb.	9, 1915	7.80
1					
CAMPBELL, DAVID N	Sept.	26, 1905	Sept.	9, 1913	
Careless, Norman Courtney		14, 1907	Sept.	14, 1915	7.91
Carr, Frank	Sept.	12, 1907	Sept.	5, 1917	8.00
Carson, Albert Joseph		4, 1907	Sept.	15, 1915	7.10
Carson, George L			Sept.	10, 1913	
Cartlidge, Frederick Charles P			Oct.	24, 1916	
Case, Charles Reuben		20, 1907	Feb.	3, 1916	7.92
Chamberlain, Frank		3, 1909	Sept.	6, 1917	7.89
Chamberlain, George Harvey			Feb.	9, 1915	
Clark, Marcel Alonza		21, 1908	Oct.	24, 1916	
Cohen, Joseph		16, 1908	Feb.	5, 1918	
Cole, Richard Lindsay		2, 1905	Sept.	2, 1914	
Coleman, James Overfield	Dec	1, 1906	Feb.	2, 1915	
Collom, Charles Warren		12, 1907	Sept.	5, 1917	
Collom, Harry Clement		13, 1909	Sept.	5, 1918	
Conbeer, George			Sept.		
Congdon, George A.			Feb.	6, 1917	
Connolly, Joseph Wesley	Mar	9, 1908	Oct.	24, 1916	
Coombs, Wilfred		2, 1909	Sept.	4, 1918	7.65
Cooper, Roy M		5, 1905	Sept.		
Costello, James			Sept.		
Coston, Samuel Smith		4, 1906	Sept.		
Coyle, John William		10, 1906	Sept.		
Craig, George		1, 1908	Feb.	2, 1916	
Craig, Samuel Wilson		5, 1905	Sept		
Cranston, Harry Curtis		27, 1906	Feb.	13, 1914	
Craven, Bertram Alonzo		10, 1909	Nov.	14, 1916	
Crawford, Robert Payson		8, 1909	Sept.		
Cregar, William Francis		8, 1909	Sept.		
Cresmer, Albert Keithley		21, 1907	Feb.	21, 191	
Crisman, Arthur R		19, 1906	Sept.		
Crouthamel, Andrew M		10, 1908	Nov.	22, 1917	
Crowe, George Holmes	. Mar.		Sept.	2, 191	
Cusma, John	. Tan	6, 1908	Oct.	25, 191	
·, ,	. jan.	0, 1708	oct.	23, 1711	0.20
DAILINGER, GEORGE	. Tue-	6, 1908	Sept	5, 191	7 7.40
Dale, Paul Lester			Oct.	25, 191	
D'Allessandro, Felice			Sept		
D Allessandro, Pelice	. Sept.	. 22, 1906	Sept	. 2, 191	5,2,

HIGH SC	HOOL		
Name	Date of Birth	Date of Admission	Scholar- ship Average
Dampman, Walter Allen	for 20 1010	Sept. 4, 191	8 8.25
Darnell, Howell Varian	Nov. 8, 1907	Sept. 14, 191	
Daveler, Benjamin Stibitz	Nov. 6, 1907	Oct. 25, 191	
Davenport, Charles Arthur		Sept. 4, 191	
Davies, David Price		Sept. 7, 191	
Davies, William Richard.		Oct. 24, 191	
Davis, Frank Thomas		Sept. 20, 191	
Davis, Kenneth W		Feb. 6, 191	
Deckman, James W		Feb. 2, 191	
Deger, Daniel Robert	Jar. 28, 1908	Oct. 24, 191	
De Horsey, Albert		Feb. 4, 191	
Delladio, Bert		Sept. 5, 191	
Denlinger, Earl Bertz		Sept. 14, 191	5 7.89
Dennis, John Clifton	an. 3, 1909	Feb. 6, 191	7 8.21
Dent, Edward Enoch	April 13, 1906	Nev. 15, 191	5 7.48
Desiderio, Domenico	une 11, 1908	Oct. 24, 191	6 7.32
DeVore, Robert Barrett	Sept. 3, 1906	Feb. 20, 191	4 8.52
Diehl, Arthur Cleveland	April 30, 1907	Feb. 4, 191	6 7.38
Dietz, Maurice Cerad	Feh. 6, 1908	Feb. 2, 191	6 8.53
DiFoggia, Donato	April 19, 1906	Sept. 15, 191	5 7.60
DiFoggia, Joseph		Sept. 15, 191	
Direnzo, Antonio		Sept. 5, 191	7 7.96
Dodson, Stanley LaRue		Feb. 5, 191	
Doerffel, George Alfred		Sept. 20, 191	
Dommel, Lloyd Henry		Nov. 4, 191	
Doran, George Dennis		Oct. 24, 191	
Dornsife, Stuart Fenner		Feb. 3, 191	
Douglass, Thomas H		Mar. 13, 191	
Douglass, William Linton		Feb. 4, 191	
Draeger, Otto Ludwig		Oct. 25, 191	
Drake, Frank Harrison		Sept. 3, 191 Oct. 21, 191	
Drake, Harold		Sept. 17, 191	
Dubree, Roland Edward		Feb. 13, 191	
Dudley, Thomas James		Sept. 5, 191	
Dunkle, George H		Sept. 3, 191	
Dunkleberger, Edwin Lloyd		Nov. 22, 191	
Dunkelberger, Norman Emanuel		Sept. 3, 191	
Dunlap, Lewis Irwin		Nov. 14, 191	
Dunap, Lewis Irwin.	Jec. 30, 1906	1101. 14, 171	0 7.04
EARL, LAWSON S	Peb. 8, 1908	Sept. 6, 191	7 8.30
Echgelmeier, Frank E		Sept. 4, 191	
Eckroth, Greydon Bower		Feb. 3, 191	6 8.56
Eckstein, William John		Feb. 6, 191	7.74
Edden, Stanley Kerwin	fay 21, 1905	Nov. 4, 191	4 7.35
Eddy, George Lewis		Feb. 5, 191	
Ehrenzeller, Ferdinand Robert		Feb. 4, 191	
Eiceman, Cyrus		Feb. 4, 191	
Emery, James Gibbs		Sept. 15, 191	
Endress, Eugene		Feb. 2, 191	
Engelke, Franklinl		Sept. 14, 191	
Epp, Jesse Lee		Sept. 2, 191	
Equi, Alfred William	Apr. 4, 1909	Nov. 22, 191	7 7.03

Scholar.

	D	ate of	Date of	Scholar-
Name	E	Birth	Admission	Average
Ernst, Ferdinand C	Feb	1, 1906	Sept. 14, 1	915 7.66
Ernst, Thomas Frederick	. Sent.		Sept. 14, 1	
Evans, William Harold		8, 1907	Sept, 22, 1	
Lvans, vinnana marona		0, 1707		
FAIRCHILD, CLAUDE LEROY	Oct.	1, 1906	Feb. 13, 1	914 8.10
Farrel, Franklin Benjamin		18, 1908	Feb. 7, 1	917 7.25
Faust, William Boyer	. June	28, 1906	Feb. 2, 1	
Fehnel, Raymond Aquillas	. Dec.	2, 1907	Oct. 25, 1	
Fenton, Arthur	. Sept.	20, 1907	Sept. 22, 1	
Fenton, George Henry	.Sept.	5, 1907	Sept. 14, 1	
Fertig, Raymond		15, 1906	Feb. 2, 1	
Fetter, Gordon Best		25, 1908	Oct. 25, 1	
Fetter, William Francis Arthur		13, 1906	Feb. 5, 1	
Fick, Henry Hawk			Feb. 9, 1	
Fine, Charles		27, 1908	Feb. 3, 1	
Fink, Malcolm Leroy		10, 1908	Oct. 25, 1	
Fisher, George Louis		13, 1909	Nov. 22, 1	
Fisher, Morris David		28, 1908	Sept. 20, 1	
Flynn, John Matthew		29, 1907	Feb. 2, 1 Sept. 9, 1	
Fester, Harold Angus		5, 1905	Sept. 9, 1 Feb. 6, 1	
Fowler, Joshua Lewis		14, 1909	Sept. 9, 1	
Fox, John Donald		28, 1905 3, 1909	Feb. 7, 1	
Fox, Valentine J		15, 1907	Sept. 6, 1	
Frazier, Clayton Bateman		5, 1908	Oct. 24, 1	
Freda, Joseph Ernest		11, 1907	Oct. 25, 1	
Frees, James Michael		19, 1909	Sept. 4, 1	
Friedrich, Andrew		29, 1909	Feb. 26, 1	
Fritz, Arthur J		23, 1906	Sept. 22, 1	
Frommer, Francis		11, 1904	Feb. 4, 1	
Frost, Abraham Siehie		6, 1909	Sept. 14, 1	915 7.1:
Fulton, David Thompson	.Dec.	13, 1905	Nov. 15, 1	915 8.71
Funk, Thomas Oscar	July	7, 1908	Oct. 25, 1	916 7.75
GALBRAITH, JAMES BENDLECOMB	e	14, 1909	Nov. 22. 1	1917 7.41
Galbraith, Robert George		14, 1909	Nov. 22.	
Gallagher, James		11, 1906		1915 8.0
Gally, Edward Paul		10, 1908	Nov. 14,	
Gally, John William		28, 1906		914 8.4
Gamble, Thomas Harris		4, 1907	Sept, 15,	
Gans, Alexander Adolph		19, 1908	Nov. 14.	
Geddes, Charles Clifford			Sept. 10,	
Gebringer, Ernest Franklin			Feb. 13.	1914 7.6:
Geist, John Willard			Feb. 6,	1918 7.5
George, Edward		28, 1906	Oct. 24,	1916 7.9
George, Edward Leonard		21, 1909	Sept. 4,	1918 7.8
Geuther, Charles W	Oct.	28, 1905	Sept. 9,	1913 7.6
Giandomenico, Gerardo Arcenzo	Aug.	27, 1907	Oct. 25,	
Gibson, Irwin		3, 1909		1917 7.5
Gilboy, Joseph Patrick		19, 1907	Oct. 24,	
Gillespie, Gordon S				1914 7.6
Gilliland, William F		8, 1908		1916 7.6
Ginkinger, Harry Hyatt		23, 1908		1918 6.9
Gleeson, John Stewart	Mar	. 10, 1908	Sept. 20,	1917 8.1

HIGH S	CHO	OL			
Name		ate of Birth		te of	Scholar- ship Average
Gold, William	. Inly	22, 1906	Sept.	2, 1914	7.77
Golmitz, Andrew			Sept.	14, 1913	
Golmitz, Gaiser Robert		2, 1908	Oct.	24, 1916	
Gormley, George Scott		24, 1908	Feb.	5, 1918	
Gould, Joseph			Feb.	6, 1917	
Graden, Russell			Oct.	25, 1916	
Graham, Walter Andrew		23, 1907	Oct	25, 1916	
Grant, Robert Warren		20, 1909	Nov.	19, 1918	
Grauer, Charles Harry		25, 1907	Feb.	2, 1916	
Gray, William Howard		13, 1907	Feb.	2, 1916	
Grecia, John		2, 1908	Jan.	31, 1918	
Green, Daniel Joseph		28, 1908	Feb.	5, 1918	
Green, George Conard		1, 1908	Feb.	3, 1916	
Greenhalgh, Elwood James		6, 1906	Mar.	9, 1916	7.45
Greenwood, George	. Nov.	19, 1905	Sept.	2, 1914	8.13
Grieb, Stewart Leroy	. Apr.	7, 1908	Feb.	6, 1917	,
Griffin, Earl Frank	. Feb.	28, 1906	Sept	17, 1913	7.83
Griffin, Leonard	.Mar.	16, 1906	Feb.	13, 1914	7.60
Gross, Alfred A	. Mar.	16, 1905	Sept.	3, 1914	8,08
Gross, Frank A	. May	23, 1908	Sept.	15, 1915	8.55
Gross, Howard Charles		15, 1906	Sept.	2, 1914	
Grosser, John Churchill		6, 1905	Feb.	5, 1913	8.59
Guernsey, Paul Dickson	. Aug.	27, 1905	Feb.	2, 1915	8.16
Gulliford, William Edwin	. Nov.	4, 1906	Sept	14, 1915	8.46
Gustafson, Gustave Adolph	. Apr.	12, 1905	Sept.	2, 1914	7.71
Gustafson, Julius Edward	. Apr.	12, 1905	Sept.	2, 1914	7.73
HAAS, FRANK ELLIS					
		30, 1905 25, 1909	Feb.	13, 1914 6, 1917	
Haas, Walter Thomas		23, 1909	Feb.		
Hagenbuch, Evan George		6, 1906	Nov. Sept.	3, 1914	
Haggerty, Leroy		6, 1908	Sept.		
Haines, William Edward		20, 1908	Sept.	5, 1917	
Hallowell, Jacob Strahley		3, 1906	Sept.	2, 1914	
Hannum, Joseph McAusten		25, 1908	Feb.	6, 1917	
Hannum, William		21, 1907	Sept.	15, 1915	
Harieyal, John Michael		11, 1907	Sept.		
Harker, Albert Edward Briggs		11, 1910	Feb.	5, 1915	
Harnish Abram S		3, 1906	Feb.	2, 1915	
Harnish, Edwin K		3, 1906	Sept.	2, 1914	
Harris, William W		11, 1907	Feb.	20, 1917	
Harrison, Edward Wesley		31, 1907	Feb.	2, 1916	
Harshaw, Charles Henry		8, 1908	Nov.	13, 1917	
Hart, Donald Aaron		12, 1906	Sept.	3, 1914	
Hartman, Otto Gottlieb		10, 1908	Feb.	6, 1918	
Hartman, William Henry		17, 1910	Sept.	15, 1920	
Harvey, John Lawrence		6, 1907	Oct.	25, 1916	
Hauck, El:ner Au ust		5, 1905	Sept.	10, 1913	
Hawkins, Paul Russell	. May	18, 1908	Oct.	25, 1916	
Hawkins, Robert Paul	. Feb.	22, 1908	Feb.	5, 1918	
Hayward, Harold William	. Mar.	25, 1908	Sept.	5, 1917	
Hazlett, Robert	. Dec.	6, 1908	Nov.	19, 1918	
Healis, George Albert		3, 1906	Sept.	2, 1914	
Heavner, William Solomon	.Dec.	19, 1909	Sept.	20, 1917	7.90

mon seno	<u>-</u>		
,	ate of	Date of	Scholar- ship
Name	Birth	Admission	Average
Heisey, George MevinJan.	30, 1908	Feb. 3, 1916	8.46
Hellings, Matthias AlfredApr.	27, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917	7.46
Henricks, Daniel PaulNov.		Sept. 10, 1913	7.70
Hetherington, George FOct.	16, 1906	Sept. 8, 1914	7.86
High, Benneville ADec.	26, 1905	Sept. 17, 1913	7.11
Hilend, George Washington Feh.	22, 1905	Feb. 9, 1915	
Hitner, Henry WilliamJune		Sept. 4, 1918	7.38
Hbck, Donald RussellNov.		Nov. 14, 1916	7.46
Hodgson, John Van HornOet.	21, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915	7.47
Hoffman, Ferdinand WilliamFeb.	24, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916	7.76
Holt, Edwin PaulOct.	8, 1906	Feb. 2, 1916	8.17
Horowitz, BenjaminFeb.	7, 1906	Nov. 25, 1913	8.66
Hoskins, Robert Franklin	8, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917	7.46
Hudson, Clifford David	1 12, 1906	Sept. 2, 1914	8.31
Hughes, Charles VictorJuly	11, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915	7,50
Hughes, Wilbert JosephSept		Sept. 15, 1915	8.27
Hunsperger, WilliamDec.	22, 1907	Feb. 2, 1916	7.60
Hutchinson, Joseph MonierDec.	4, 1906	Sept. 15, 1915	7.91
Total Control of the	1, 2,00	Dep. 10, 1111	
ICKES, FRANKLIN DONALDFeb.	16, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919	7.80
Ingram, Joseph Albert		Oct. 25, 1916	7.32
Irwin, Gordon		Oct. 25, 1916	7.17
nwin, dordon	27, 1700	Oct. 23, 1910	7.17
JACKSON, GEORGE FREDERICKApri	1 24 1000	Feb. 3, 1916	7.63
Jacobs, Edward William	26, 1908	Feb. 15, 1917	8,62
Jacobs, MorrellOct.			0.02
	23, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	7.50
Jacovino, RalphJuly	13, 1906	Feb. 20, 1914	7.10
James, Louis LevinMay	14, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916	
Janney, Melvin CharlesFeh.	21, 1906	Sept. 17, 1913	7.42
Janos, AluisDec.	24, 1908	Feb. 6, 1917	7.31
Jefferson, Ira, JrSept		Sept. 5, 1918	7.67
Johnson, Clinton John		Feb. 9, 1915	7.76
Jones, Arthur Roberts	11, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916	7.25
Jones, FrederickJan.	12, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917	7.32
Jones, Harry BFeb.	20, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917	7.70
Jones, HowardJune		Sept. 4, 1918	
Jones, TheodoreFeb.	22, 1906	Sept. 15, 1915	7.83
V I C D V			
KACHELE, LOUIS GEORGE R	7, 1906	Feb. 4, 1914	7.60
Kane, Alfred Maynard May	16, 1906	Feb. 2, 1915	7.57
Katen, George KennethMar		Feb. 7, 1917	7.21
Keck, Lawrence Pursel		Sept. 17, 1913	8.16
Keil, Milton WallaceMay		Sept. 2, 1914	7.60
Keller, William Stewart		Mar. 9, 1916	
Kelly, Clyde CroftOct.	18, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915	7.82
Kelly, JosephJuly	3, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	8.35
Kennedy, JamesNov		Sept. 5, 1918	
Kennedy, JohnAug		Feb. 2, 1915	7.90
Kenney, Thomas ClisdellSept	. 20, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917	7.96
Kerler, John Julius William Feb.	14, 1907	Sept. 22, 1915	7.72
Keys, StephenNov	23, 1908	Nov. 4, 1918	7.57
Kieffer, Arthur FJan.	9, 1908	Feb. 7, 1918	7.74
Kiester, Robert Edward Schell Jan.	22, 1907	Nov. 2, 1914	7.92
Kirk, Albert NewtonApr.	1 9, 1909	Feb. 26, 1919	7.21

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			Scholar-
Name	Date of Birth	Date of Admission	ship Average
Kirkpatrick, George Henry			8.25
Kirkpatrick, Walter Edwin		Feb. 2, 1915 Feb. 2, 1916	8.06
Kisselbach, Frank Getz		Feb. 26, 1919	7.28
Klein, Frederick		Sept. 20, 1917	7.78
Klein, Samuel		Feb. 4, 1913	7.99
Klumpp, Carl Milton		Feb. 5, 1918	7.75
Klumpp, John Wilbur		Feb. 5, 1918	7.28
Kluzitt, John Peter		Feb. 2, 1915	8.72
Knighton, Leonard Trenary		Feb. 5, 1913	7.83
Knorr, Albert Elkin		Feb. 4, 1914	7.41
Koehl, Karl George	.Dec. 18, 1906	Sept. 5, 1914	7.45
Konarski, John		Feb. 6, 1917	7.00
Kramer, Paul Frederick		Nov. 4, 1914	7.57
Krause, Louis		Oct. 24, 1916	7.80
Kurzenberger, Edward Carl		Sept. 5, 1917	8.07
Kurzenberger, Paul Ernest	Feb. 16, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917	8.17
LACEY, PAUL JOSEPH	Oet. 27, 1906	Oct. 24, 1916	8.23
Laird, David Hudson		Sept. 4, 1918	7,47
Lambiase, Carlo Luigi	Dec. 24, 1906	Feb. 2, 1916	7.94
Lambiase, Joseph Domenic	April 5, 1908	Feb. 2, 19'6	8.06
Lambinus, Carl Gottlieb	Dec. 2, 1908	Feb. 26, 1918	7.99
Lane, Wells F	Oct. 2, 1905	Sept. 3, 1914	7.80
Lazarus, Earl		Feb. 13, 1914	
Leaman, Carl		Nov. 22, 1917	7.81
Lechleitner, John		Sept. 3, 1914	8.62
Lees, Harold		Oct. 25, 1916	
Lefcowitz, Arthur Lewis		Sept. 3. 914	
Lefcowitz, Sylvan		Feb. 5, 1914	
Levy, Louis		Feb. 6, 1918	
Levy, Martin		Feb. 6, 1917 Sept. 15, 1917	
Lewis, Forest Ray		Sept. 13, 1914 Sept. 3, 1914	
Lewis, John Engle		Sept. 22, 1915	
Lewis, Thomas W.			
Lingsch, Theodore William Linker, Robert Henry		Oct. 24, 1916 Feb. 5, 1914	
Linker, Robert Henry		Sept. 14, 191	
Little, Arthur William		Nov. 15, 191	
Logan, Francis Joseph		Nov. 14, 1916	
London, Cleone Carl		Feb. 13, 191-	
London, Floyd Vergil		Oct. 26, 191	
Longo, Dominic		Nov. 15, 191	
Longo, James		Feb. 6, 191	7.39
Lotwick, Edward George		Sept. 15, 191	
Lotwick, Thomas Holman		Oct. 25, 191	7.71
Lowe, Francis Joseph		Nov. 22, 1917	8,43
Lowe, Max Albert	Apr. 13, 1908	Oct. 24, 191	7.78
Lowe, Roy Edges		Sept. 3, 191-	7.71
Luder, Arnold Andrew		Oct. 24, 191	
Lynch, Thomas		Sept. 6, 191	
McBrerty, Charles		Sept. 22, 191	
McBrier, Rollin		Feb. 7, 191	
McCabe, Joseph R	Dec. 27, 1907	Feb. 7, 191	7 7.43

111011 01				Scholar.
	D	te of	Date of Admission	ship Average
Name		Birth		
McClain, Russell	. Мау	10, 1906	Feb. 4, 19	
McClelland, Edgar Hugh		21, 1910	Sept. 4, 19	
McCloskey, Joseph Edwin	Jan.	27, 1906	Feb. 2, 19	
McClure, Raymond	. Feb.	25, 1910	Feb. 5, 19	
McCreedy, Rodgers James		11, 1908	Feb. 6, 19	
McCue, Thomas		28, 1909	Feb. 6, 19	
McDaniels, Rowland A	. Dec.	10, 1907	Sept. 20, 19	
McElroy, John James		14, 1906	Feb. 2, 19	
McGettigan, Walter Joseph	. April	10, 1907	Nov. 4, 19	
McGowan, William Ernest		7, 1907	Oct. 25, 19	
McGrath, Charles Edward	Mar.	24, 1907	Sept. 15, 19	15 7.55
McKelvy, John Fulton		17, 1905	Sept. 10, 19	13
McKeown, Harry		9, 1907	Sept. 14, 19	15 7.95
McLaughlin, Francis Joseph		8, 1908	Sept. 5, 19	17 7.32
McMenamin, Joseph		12, 1908	Feb. 6, 19	17 8.22
Mabrey, George Roosevelt		14, 1906	Oct. 12, 19	16 8.18
Mabrey, Harry		7, 1909	Feb. 6, 19	17 7.68
MacFarland, David		19, 1906	Sept. 2, 19	14 8.20
MacWilliams, John Fassett		11, 1906	Jan. 5, 19	14 7.75
Madden, John		9, 1905	Sept. 10, 19	13
Mahaffey, Charles Homer		19, 1906	Feb. 2, 19	
Maillardet, Walter		22, 1506	Sept. 5, 19	
Maisch, John Frederick		23, 1909	Sept. 20, 19	
Malony, George Howard		25, 1906	Sept. 2, 19	14 8.52
Malony, James Lovette		12, 1906	Sept. 2, 19	
Malony, Ralph Leonard		8, 1908	Oct. 25, 19	
Malsbury, H. Russell		17, 1907	Feb. 3, 19	
Manning, Henry Eadson		22, 1907	Sept. 22, 19	
Maron, Hyman		20, 1909	Sept. 6, 19	
Marris, George Clark		6, 1907	Sept. 14, 19	
Martin, Albert John		22, 1907	Sept. 15, 19	
Martin, Judson Cole		31, 1908	Oct. 25, 19	
Mather, Edward Herbert		11, 1910	Feb. 5, 19	
Matlack, Edward Albert		6, 1908	Feb. 6, 19	
Maurer, Ralph Emerson		23, 1909	Nov. 19, 19	
Maves, George William		26, 1907	Sept. 14, 19	
Mayall, Walter James			Sept. 2, 19	
Megary, William Harris		29, 1908	Nov. 14, 19	
Meikrantz, George Franklin		10, 1906	Sept. 15, 19	
Meiskey, Jay Harold			Feb. 13, 19	
Mengel, Edward Charles	Ton.	6, 1909	Feb. 6, 19	
Mennig, George H			Sept. 15, 19	
Mennig, Wendell Genther			Sept. 20, 19	
Mertsch, Samuel Emil			Sept. 2, 19	
Michael, George Franklin		1, 1907	Sept. 22, 19	
Mickaluskie, Vincent			Feb. 7, 19	
Miller, Harry Edwin			Feb. 13. 19	
Miller, Paul DuBois			Feb. 2. 1	
Miller, Raymond William		7, 1907	Oct. 25, 1	
Minnigh, Harvey Albert		8, 1907	Sept. 14. 1	
Moffett, Robert Junior			Nov. 22. 1	
Moleski, Vincent			Sept. 15, 1	
Monahan, Nicholas James			Oct. 25, 1	
Montgomery, David Hamilton			Feb. 4. 1	
,, Hemmoo		27, 1700	1.00. 4, 1	/

Name	De	ate of Birth	Date of Admission	Scholar- ship Average
Montgomery, James		30, 1908	Sept. 5, 191	
Mood, George Henry		29, 1908	Feb. 5, 191	
Moore, Arthur Alexis		9, 1907 18, 1906	Oct. 25, 1916 Sept. 15, 1916	
Moore, Harry Edmund		9, 1905	Sept. 13, 191	
Morris, Wilbur Scatchard		31, 1907	Feb. 2, 191	
Morrison, Edward Aves	Sent	9, 1908	Sept. 15, 191	
Merrison, Robert William			Sept. 3, 191	
Morton, Fred. Edward		14, 1907	Sept. 15, 191	
Moscovitz, Isaac		3, 1908	Feb. 26, 191	8 8.90
Mullaly, Thomas		22, 1907	Sept. 14, 191	5 7.16
Muller, Ernest Carl	. Nov.	8, 1905	Sept. 17, 191	3 7.95
Muller, George Washington	Aug.	26, 1907	Sept. 14, 191	
Mundy, Elmer		13, 1908	Sept. 4, 191	
Munzenmeyer, Eric Hans			Feb. 4, 191	
Murray, James Joseph	Nov.	10, 1909	Sept. 5, 191	
Murray, Lawrence	May	26, 1907	Mar. 4, 191	5 7.89
Nagle, Ewil	May	8, 1909	Feb. 5, 191	8 7.50
Neil, William Francis		12, 1906	Sept. 22, 191	
Nichols, Guy M		18, 1906	Feb. 2, 191	5 7.85
Nichols, Wallace Atterbury		27, 1905	Sept. 9, 191	3 9.38
Nixdorf, George Earl	Mar.	8, 1909	Feb. 7, 191	
Nixdorf, Ralph Ashton	May	25, 1906	Feb. 5, 191	
Noeppel, Henry		11, 1906	Feb. 4, 191	
Noll, Warren Lester		4, 1905	Feb. 5, 191	
Nonemaker, George			Feb. 9, 191	
North, Walter W		3, 1905	Sept. 9, 191	
Novotny, Andrew	Oct.	24, 1909	Feb. 6, 191	8 7.89
O'Donnell, John	Tan.	30, 1909	Feb. 6, 191	7.82
O'Donnell, William		5, 1906	Sept. 9, 191	3 7.95
Olmstead, Louis C		5, 1910	Jan. 2, 193	
Otto, Harry William	Jan.	16, 1909	Sept. 5, 191	18 7.75
PANCOST, ROBERT EARL	Anr	29, 1907	Feb. 2, 19	5 7.43
Pastore, Alphonso		10, 1909	Feb. 6, 19	
Patsch, Frank John		26, 1907	Sept. 5, 19	7.46
Patterson, James Lehman		9, 1908	Feb. 2, 19	16 7.39
Paul, Charles Alvin		9, 1906	Feb. 4, 19	
Payne, Francis Ray		9, 1907	Sept. 15, 19	
Pealer, Russell Robert	Feb.	14, 1907	Sept. 15, 19	
Pearce, Albert C. V		11, 1907	Nov. 26, 19	
Pedley, George Gill	Apri	7, 1906	Feb. 4, 19	
Peppler, Otto Lewis			Feb. 7, 19	
Perotti, Alfonso		1, 1907	Feb. 2.19	
Phipps, Edward Ferrier		14, 1907	Sept. 5, 19	
Phipps, John L.	Feb.	14, 1907	Sept. 5, 19 Sept. 2, 19	
Pifer, Clair Benjamin	Dec.	21, 1906		
Plantieri, Joseph		18, 1906	Sept. 2, 19 Sept. 3, 19	
Potter, Roy S		25, 1906 1 20, 1907	Sept. 22, 19	
Prader, Thomas Francis Pressler, Eugene C	Tar	29, 1907	Sept. 22, 17	
Pressier, Eugene C	Dec.	29, 1903	Sept. 9, 19	
rreston, Malcolm Greenhough	Dec.	27, 2703	Ocp., 7, 17	

Name	D	ate of Birth	Da Adn	te of	Scholar- ship Average
		** ***	10.L	10 1014	7.27
Price, Charles, William			Feb.	10, 1916 8, 1914	
Price, Merrill Alvin		8, 1906	Sept.	2, 1916	
Price, William			Feb.		
Prizer, Edwin Forrest			Feb.	4, 1914	
Prosser, David John		23, 1968	Mar.	19, 1918	
Pyle, Walter Russell			Sept.	9, 1913	
Pyott, James T		6, 1907		15, 19:5	
Pyott, John D.		6, 1907	Sept.	15, 1915	
Pywell, Edward	. Dec.	14, 1906	Sept.	2, 1914	7.79
QUIRK, GEORGE JAMES	.Jan.	22, 1908	Nov.	14, 1916	7.64
RAMSEY, MATTHEW STEVENENSON	.Nov.	26, 1907	Feb.	2, 1916	7.75
Raver, Herbert Paul	. June	27, 1905	Feb.	5, 1913	7.84
Raymond, John Hughes	.Feb.	4, 1908	Sept.	20, 1917	7.62
Rehrig, Lester Byron	. May	11, 1908	Nov.	22, 1917	7.68
Reilly, Edward	.June	9, 1908	Feb.	6, 1917	7.42
Rex, Jesse Ray	Nov.	12, 1907	Feb.	7, 1917	7.50
Rice, Charles Sample	.Jan.	16, 1909	Nov.	14, 1916	7.28
Rice, Clair L		21, 1909	Feb.	6, 1918	
Richardson, James Edwin		1, 1907	Feb.	2, 1915	
Righter, Samuel Penrose		13, 1907	Sept.	3, 1914	
Riley, Russell Davidson		14, 1908	Feb.	7, 1917	
Rittenhouse, Charles		12, 1998	Feb.	7, 1917	
Ritter, William Ernest		31, 1907	Feb.	3, 1916	
Ritz, Edwin Nicholas		25, 1906	Sept.	14, 1915	
Roberts, Howard Sperry		23, 1909	Sept.	5, 1918	
Roberts, Marriett Linwood		16, 1906	Sept.	15, 1915	
Robinson, Edward L		22, 1905	Sept.	9, 1913	
Robinson, Howard Raymond		28, 1909	Feb.	7, 1917	
Robinson, James Charlton		9, 1907	Oct.	25, 1916	
Robinson, Nelson Edward		29, 1905	Sept.	9, 1913	
Rodda, Henry William		8, 1908	Feb.	7, 1917	
Rohrback, Levearn Francis		11, 1908	Feb.	7, 1917	
Robrer, John Elwood		27, 1910	Nov.	22, 1917	
Romeo, Salvator		14, 1905	Oct.	10, 1913	
Ross, Richard Woods		10, 1908	Feb.	26, 1918	
Ross, William Huber			Nov.	15, 1915	
Rosseau, Leon Rex		4, 1906	Nov.	5, 1914	
Rostron, George Sanderson		20, 1909	Sept.	4, 1918	
Rothman, Frank		20, 1909	Feb.		
Roupp, Norman L.		16, 1907	Feb.	2, 1914	
Ruelius, Louis Franz		15, 1907	Feb.	3, 1916	
				13, 1914	
Ruspantini, William		10, 1908	Feb.	20, 1917	
Ruth, Philip David		31, 1906 24, 1906	Sept.	3, 1914	
Ruth, Wilfred Rich		12, 1908	Sept. Feb.	13, 1916	
		12, 1908	rev.	0, 1917	7.20
SADDINGTON, ROBERT RIDPATH		2, 1908	Oct.	24, 1916	
Saddington, William George		9, 1905	Sept.	2, 1914	
Salter, Charles Wesley		9, 1906	Feb.	2, 1915	7.30
Salter, John George		23, 1908	Oct.	25, 1916	7.75
Sayers, Sylvan Alexander		18, 1905	Nov.	25, 1913	7,60
Saylor, Robert Nathan	. May	19, 1907	Feb.	20, 1917	7.35

Name	D	ate of Birth	Det Adm	e of	Scholar- ship Average
Sayre, William Henry	. Mar.	23, 1905	Feb.	5, 1914	8.88
Shaffer, William Gassner	. Aug.	22, 1906		22, 1915	
Schiavo, Luigi	. Feb.	5, 1907	Feb.	2, 1915	7.98
Schill, Herman John H		21, 1907	Sept.	6, 1917	
Schissler, William	. April	17, 1907	Oct.	24, 1916	
Schofield, Edward B		3, 1908	Feb.	7, 1917	
Schreck, Robert Daniel	. Mar.	8, 1908	Feb.	3, 1916	8.03
Schuebel, Karl E			Feb.	2, 1914	8.10
Schuebel, William B		28, 1908	Oct.	24, 1916	7.94
Schueler, Ralph Raymond		19, 1905	Feb.	2, 1915	7.42
Schwamb, Howard Kennedy		6, 1907	Feb.	2, 1915	8.73
Scott, Joseph, Jr		6, 1909	Sept.	5, 1918	
Scott, Lorenzo Wilson		14, 1907	Feb.	2, 1916	
Sellers, Stanley		17, 1908		20, 1917	
Shaffer, John Glenn McConnell		5, 1908	Sept.	5, 1917	
Shane, Harry, Jr.		8, 1905	Mar.	4, 1915	
Sheets, John Collins Stevens			Feb.	5, 1914	
Sheetz, Leonard William		11, 1909	Sept.	5, 1917	7.57
Sheridan, William James		30, 1909	Feb.	6, 1917	8.16
Sherry, Howard W		5, 1910	Sept.	4, 1919	
Shore, Samuel		18, 1905	Sept.	9, 1913	8.30
		4, 1909	Sept.	6, 1917	8.00
Shoueair, Albert		11, 1909	Feb.	26, 1919	
Shugg, Robert		13, 1909 21, 1906	Feb.	17, 1917	7.57
Shull, Norris Watts		15, 1906	Sept. Sept.	15, 1915 2, 1914	7.56 7.40
Siecle. Christian Gottfried		26, 1907	Feb.	6, 1917	7.40
Simmonds, Evan George		4, 1909	Sept.	6, 1917	7.69
Simmons, Harold George		10, 1906	Sept.	17, 1913	8.00
Simpson, John Joseph		13, 1909	Sept.	5, 1917	7.31
Smith, Charles Stephens		3, 1908	Feb.	3, 1916	8.65
Smith, Erwin Henry		2, 1908		24, 1916	7.21
Smith, Francis Russell		25, 1908	Sept.	5, 1917	7.70
Smith, Frank Singiser		9, 1908	Sept.	6. 1917	8.13
Smith, Harold Kendal		27, 1906	Feb.	5, 1914	7.96
Sommers, Lawrence	. May	7, 1907	Feb.	2, 1915	8.06
Soren, George Joseph	. Feb.	22, 1905	Sept.	2, 1914	8.36
Spahr, John Carl	. May	6, 1909	Sept.	4, 1918	7.80
Sparks, William Lendeman	. Feb.	15, 1905	Nov.	5, 1914	7.44
Spaulding, Lavere	. Oct.	28, 1908	Feb.	6, 1918	7.50
Spengler, Carl Julius	. June	26, 1907	Feb.	9, 1915	7.96
Spotts, Lewis Henry	. Mar.	26, 1908		24, 1916	7.15
Springer, Earl Daniel	. Feb.	25, 1909		20, 1917	7.93
Stafford, Myron Augustus	. Aug.	27, 1905		10, 1913	8.95
Stanshine, Louis	. Nov.	21, 1907		14, 1915	8.28
Starr, Chester Blaine	. Sept.	25, 1906	Sept.	3, 1914	7.52
Steiner, Paul Wesley	. Feb.	22, 1907		24, 1916	8.20
Stetler, Irvin Leroy	. Alay	10, 1909	Sept.	6, 1917	7.41
Stetler, Stanley Roosevelt	. Mar.	2, 1907		22, 1915	7.70
Stevens, Raymond A	. Dec.	28, 1907		22, 1915	7.35
Stewart, Edward William	. June	9, 1906	Sept.	2, 1914	7.05
Stewart, John McKinley	. jan.	3, 1908	Feb.	2, 1916	7.64
Stewart, Robert McKinley	O-t	3, 1906 6, 1908	Sept.	8, 1914	7.76
Stock, Robert J. W	. oet.	0, 1908	Sept.	6, 1917	7.83

			Scholar-
Name	Date of Birth	Date of Admission	ship Average
Stokes, HarrySe		Sept. 8, 1915	
Stokes, John Davis HillegasJul		Feb. 13, 1914	8.25
Stone, Burnham EverettFel		Feb. 2,1915	
Storm, Perry NortonAp		Sept. 6, 1917	8.21
Stout, John BenjaminFel		Feb. 5, 1914	8.09
Strickland, Lloyd AAu		Feb. 3, 1916	
Summers, Howard AlbertAu		Oct. 24, 1916	7.36
Swartwood, James EdwinOc		Feb. 13, 1914	7.77
Symington, John HJar	. 27, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915	7.49
TAGGERT, WARREN	c. 8, 19 05	Sept. 9, 1913	8.25
Takach, Joseph Charles	ril 3, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917	7,21
Teti, Alfredo CorradoFel	. 9, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917	7.68
Thicle, Theodore VictorJul	y 2, 1907	Feb. 6, 1917	7.30
Thompson, Alfred LewisJul	y 23, 1906	Feb. 5, 1914	8.58
Thompson, Ralph HowardAu	g. 13, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916	7.42
Thorne, Thomas LawrenceSej	t. 18, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	7.58
Throne, Edward Glatfelter Jur	e 4, 1909	Nov. 22,1917	7.28
Tinklepaugh, George Wagner Des	. 17, 1906	Feb. 3, 1916	7.59
Tittermary, Robert ClarkDec		Sept. 20, 1917	7.39
Tomlinson, Raymond EarlAu		Sept. 5, 1917	8.00
Townsend, Artemus Carmichael	r. 5, 1906	Sept. 2, 1914	
Traphagen, John PeterJul	y 17, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	7.93
Traher, William TyeOct		Oct. 6, 1916	7.35
Turner, Frank WashingtonOer	. 28, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916	7.25
ULSTIAFER, CHARLES WILLIAMJun	e 4, 1907	Feb. 3, 1916	7.48
Urian, RichardJun		Feb. 4, 1914	7.65
VANDEVERE, JOSEPH LEOOct	. 16, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915	7.53
Van Horn, John EdwardDec	23, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916	8.10
Veletta, Edward		Nov. 22, 1917	7.71
Vernuz, Stanley	. 3, 1905	Sept. 14, 1915	7.89
Vinekur, SamuelJun	e 12, 1909	Sept. 14, 1915	8.00
Violi, Henry PaulDec	. 16, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	8.63
WAGNER, NORMAN WARNERJun		Feb. 5, 1914	8,49
Walker, Elwood SiehlJuly	r 4, 1910	Nov. 17, 1919	7.60
Walsh, Arthur, JrFeb	. 9, 1908	Feb. 2, 1916	7.65
Walter, Melvin Lawrence	. 13, 1906	Nov. 26, 1915	8.29
Walters, Kenneth LloydJuly		Sept. 15, 1915	8.38
Walters, William LeroyOct.		Feb. 2, 1916	7.70
Ward, John FrederickAug		Oct. 24, 1916	8.03
Watts, John DouglasSep		Sept. 6, 1917	7.46
Weaverling, Chester		Feb. 7, 1917	8.39
Webb, James PearsonJan.		Nov. 15, 1915	7.51
Webb, Richard WilliamMay		Feb. 7, 1917	7.60
Weeks, James HenryApr	. 11, 1906	Nov. 4, 1914	7.77
Weidenhafer, Ellwood HenryDec		Oct. 25, 1916	7.75
Weinstein, Max		Feb. 20, 1917	7.34
Weightman, Robert GillianDec.		Sept. 22, 1915	8.13
Weiss, LouisAug		Sept. 9, 1912	7.65
Weitzel, Willard ElyNov	. 11, 1906	Feb. 2, 1915	7.88
Wessock, Alfred WilliamJan.	2, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917	7.65

Name		ste of Date of Birth Admission			Scholar- ship Average	
Wetzel, Curtin Joseph	Nov.	13, 1906	Sept.	3, 1914	7.39	
White, William	Aug.	4, 1906	Feb.	2, 1915	7,84	
Whitlock, William Harris	April	5, 1908	Oct.	24, 1916	7.78	
Whittley, William Digman			Feb.	6, 1917	7.64	
Wilcox, Wilkes Arnold			Feb.	9, 1913	5	
Wilkes, Louis	Oct.	10, 1905	Sept.	10, 1913	8.37	
Williams, Charles A	April	17, 1905	Feb.	13, 1913	7.91	
Williams, Edward	Aug.	17, 1907	Feb.	7, 1917	7.86	
Williams, John Muir	June	18, 1906	Feb.	13, 1914	7.47	
Williams, Paul Eckert	May	26, 1909	Feb.	26, 1919	8.20	
Williams, Robert	Nov.	24, 1907	Sept.	20, 1917	7.45	
Wilson, Rudolph L			Sept.	9, 1913	7.69	
Wineland, William E	Feb.	28, 1907	Sept.	14, 1913	7.65	
Wise, Walter Webster			Feb.	3, 1916	7.95	
Wiseman, Dempster H	May	22, 1907	Sept.	14, 191	7.19	
Woods, Harold Charles	Jan.	23, 1908	Oct.	25, 1916	7.72	
Wright, Harry	Sept.	22, 1905	Sept.	14, 191	8.16	
Wright, Mellor			Sept.	14, 191	8.09	
Wright, William Arthur	Aug.	2, 1906	Feb.	13, 1914	7.00	
Wurth. Charles	April	30, 1908	Oct.	24, 1916	7.46	
YEAGER, GILBERT D	Oct.	31, 1907	Oct.	25, 1916	9.01	
Youren, Philip Wilson	Mar.	19, 1908	Feb.	10, 191	5 7.30	
ZARELLA, ÉMILIO	Dec.	31, 1906	Sept.	2, 1914	7.88	

Scholar-

	n.	ate of	n _e	te of	ship.
Name	υ,	Birth	Adm	ission	Average
ABEL, GEORGE W		3. 1910		19, 1918	
Ackerman, Louis			Nov.	18, 1920	
Ackerman, Morris		21, 1913	Feb.	2, 1921	
Adams, John Walter		26, 1910	Mar.	16, 1920	
Adams, Lester Ira		5, 1909	Sept.	20, 1917	
Albright, James Augusta		17, 1912	Nov.	15, 1922	
Anderson, George		20, 1909	Sept.	5, 1917	
Anderson, George Anderson, James Moore		28, 1910	Sept.	4, 1918	
Anderson, Rowland		14, 1909		20, 1917	
Anderson, Thomas		26, 1911	Sept.	3, 1919	
Andreovits, Joseph John		21, 1910	Feb.	4, 1919	
Armitage, James E.		31, 1910		23, 1919	
Ashton, Edwin Lloyd		25, 1911	Sept.	5, 1918	
Axton, Howard Nelson		17, 1910		23, 1919	
Axion, Howard Neson	. Dec.	17, 1710	Sept.	,	
BAER, FRANK WISTER	D	14, 1909	C	20, 1917	7.53
Bahm, August Friedrich		9, 1910	Jan.	2, 1919	
Bailey, Roy Reid		23, 1911	Sept.	3, 1919	
Bailey, William Dale		1, 1908	Oct.	25, 1910	
Baker, Frederick Carl		24, 1911		22, 1920	
Baker, Frederick Morphet		5, 1909	Feb.	26, 1919	
Baker, Louis Loring		7, 1913	Feb.	3, 192	
Baker, Thomas		13, 1914		21, 192	
Baker, William Beals			Sept.	8, 192	
Balas, Frank		2, 1911	Oct.	24, 1916	
Balas, Godfried			Nov.	17, 1919	
Bankes, Arthur Levi		9, 1910	Ian.	2, 1919	
Bankes, Ralph A.		3, 1912		28, 1919	
Bartholomew, Martin		14, 1912	Sept.	4, 191	
Barwick, Rodney Barton		5, 1913	Sept.	6, 192	
Batchler, Laing		7, 1911	Nov.	18, 192	
Batt. Miles Edward			Sept.	6, 191	
Baulig, George Leslie		29, 1911		22, 1920	
Baumer, Horace Wilson		17, 1913		22, 192	
Becker, Henry Arthur		5 1909	Nov. Feb.	5, 191	
Beckershoff, Robert Edgar			Feb.	6, 191	
Beecher, Harold Sylvester			Nov.	19, 191	
Bell. Howard Carrol			Sept.	23, 1919	
Bell, John Warren			Nov.	19, 191	
Bell. Robert Stewart			Feb.	4, 192	
Bell, Robert Stewart		7, 1911			
				23, 1919	
Bellano, William		2, 1912 17, 1909	Sept.	8, 192	
Bennett, Donald A.		18, 1912	Sept.	5, 191	
Berge, Julius Lincoln		28, 1912	Feb. Feb.	4, 192	
Berry, Harry Goldsmith		3, 1913		5, 1918	
			Sept.	8, 192	
Biester, John Elliott			Sept.	3, 191	
Diester, william bilorough	. may	30, 1909	Feb.	26, 1919	7.65

Name	Date Birti	of i	Dat Adm	c of	Scholar- ship Average
Blank, Hyman	Tuly 22	1909	Sept.	6, 1917	7.12
Blawn, Charles Edward	Feb. 11	1908	Feb.	7, 1917	7.25
Blawn, Delbert S	Dec. 25	1911	Nov.	17, 1919	7.29
Blawn, James Paul		1910	Sept.	5, 1918	7.20
Blomer, Thomas Anthony		1910	Nov.	19, 1918	7.17
Blunt, Thomas C			Jan.	2, 1920	7.72
Bogle, Robert		1911	Sept.	3, 1919	7.38
Boland, William Joseph		1911	July	1,1919	7.48
Bollinger, Walter F	Oct. 12	1912	Feb.	4, 1920	7.31
Books, Charles W	June 7	1910	Sept.	23, 1919	8.05
Booth, Ellio	Nov. 4	. 1913	Feb.	8, 1922	7.12
Bonsall, Charles Walton	Nov. 4	1911	Feb.	3, 1921	7.12
Bonsall, William Monroe	April 3	, 1912	Sept.	8, 1921	78
Bortel, David R	Mar. 30	, 1913	Dec.	6, 1920	8.02
Bortel, James William	May 14	1911	Sept.	23, 1919	7.64
Bortz, Clinton Harrison		1911	Sept.	8, 1921	7.93
Bowman, Kenneth Davis	Jan. 15	, 1912	Sept.	23, 1919	7.59
Boyd, William John	Aug. 2	, 1907	Feb.	20, 1917	6.95
Bramble, Thomas Edwin		, 1912	Sept.	8, 1921	8.08
Braun, Arthur Norman	Aug. 1	, 1910	Sept.	4, 1918	7.70
Brawner, Frank		, 1911	Sept.	8, 1920	8.19
Brawner, Robert William		. 1912	Sept.	8, 1920	7.60
Brennan, Edward Clement		, 1911	Feb.	5, 1919	7.23
Brobst, Charles Raymond		, 1913	Nov.		7.35
Brodhag, Herbert		, 1912	Sept.	8, 1920	7,62
Brown, Charles Cheyney			Nov.	17, 1919	7.51
Brown, Stephen		, 1910	Sept.	4, 1918	
Bruce, George Washington		, 1912	Feb.	3, 1920	7.14
Bruno, Antonio		, 1909	Sept.	5, 1917	7.46
Bruse, William		, 1909		20, 1917	7.89
Buchanan, Douglas Gordon		, 1913	Feb.	7, 1922	
Buchanan, Robert		, 1913	Sept.	7, 1921	7.60
Buck, John Joseph		. 1911	Nov.	22, 1921	7.45
Buehl, Robert Charles		, 1912	Sept.	7, 1922	
Burke, Joseph		, 1910	Sept.		7.40
Burleigh, Gilbert D		, 1912	Nov.	18, 1920	
Burleigh, Robert Bruce		, 1910	Nov.	11, 1920	
Burns, Daniel		, 1908	Sept.		
Bye. Howard John		. 1910	Sept.	5, 1918	
CARN, JAMES B	Nov. 18	, 1910	Sept.	23, 1919	
Callender, George Robert	Aug. 24	, 1912	Nov.	18, 1920	
Campbell, John Ferguson	May 12	, 1912	Feb.	3, 1920	
Cannon, Charles Henry		, 1909	Sept.		
Carberry, Harry Schilling		, 1910	Nov.	19, 1918	
Carberry, Hugh Henry	Feb. 3	, 1911	Feb.	5, 1919	
Carey, Edwin Forrest	Sept. 19	, 1910	Sept.		
Carosiello, Michelino	May 13	, 1910	Feb.	5, 1918	
Carson, John W	Dec. 4	, 1911		23, 1919	
Cessna, George	Sept. 3	, 1911	Feb.	3, 1921	
Chamberlain, Jacob Orrin	Sept. 18	, 1910	Sept.	5, 1918	
Christy, John Wesley	Dec. 13	, 1912	Sept.	7, 1921	7.28
Ciavarelli, Joseph	July 18	, 1912	Feb.	8, 1922	
Clark, Frederick George	Oct. 3	, 1913	Sept.	6, 1922	

				Scholar-
	D	ste of	Date of	ship
Name		Birth	Admission	Average
CLEM, CHARLES BORDEN			Sept. 21, 19	
Clouser, William J.		1, 1913	Nov. 18, 1	
Coates, Alvin		18, 1911	Sept. 8, 1	
Cohen, Jacob		14, 1911	Sept. 8, 19	
Cole, Edwin Harold		5, 1907	Feb. 3, 19	
Colletta, Antoni		20, 1912	Sept. 8, 19	
Collins, John		21, 1912	Sept. 22, 19	
Collins, William J		22, 1914		22 .
Congdon, Charles Joseph		4, 1911	Sept. 5, 19	
Conway, Edward L		22, 1911	Feb. 26, 19	
Cooke, William Franklin		28, 1912	Nov. 18, 19	
Corn, Harry T		18, 1911	Feb. 4, 19	
Cotton, Edward Allen			Feb. 3, 19	
Coyle, Francis X		29, 1912	Feb. 2, 19	
Craig, Thomas C. M.		19, 1912	Feb. 3, 19	
Crawford, Mark R		25, 1912	Feb. 3, 19	
Cree, Clair Elliott		28, 1912	Sept. 8, 19	
Cregar, Marshall Bloomfield		13, 1911	Mar. 16, 19	
Cressman, William Alfred		5, 1912	Sept. 7, 19	
Creveling, Gerald William		9, 1911	Feb. 2, 19	21 7.75
Crisman, Willard Kennedy		18, 1909	Sept. 5, 19	18 7.57
Crosby, Lewis Wentworth		14, 1909	Sept. 6, 19	
Cummings, Everard Stuart		5, 1909	Sept. 4, 19	
Curry, Morris Joseph	. May	26, 1910	Sept. 4, 19	18 7.09
DAILEY, JAMES VICTOR	Mar	24, 1910	Feb. 6, 19	18 7.61
Daisey, Paul Wilson		16, 1913	Sept. 8, 19	
D'Aiuto, Alfred		11, 1909	Feb. 26, 19	
Dale, Marcus Richard		15, 1912	Sept. 7, 19	
Dale, William Earl		6, 1911	Feb. 5, 19	
D'Alo, Arthur		31, 1910	Sept. 7, 19	
D'Alonzo, Mario		6, 1910	Feb. 4, 19	
D'Angelo, Massimino		13, 1913	Sept. 22, 19	
Darrah, Thomas H		16, 1909	Jan. 13, 19	
Daugherty, John		15, 1912	Sept. 4, 19	
Davis, Harold Bader		29, 1912	Sept. 4, 19	
Davis, Harry L.		17, 1909		
Davis, John Sample		28, 1911	Nov. 19, 19 Nov. 19, 19	
DeArment, John William		6, 1908	Nov. 19, 19 Oct. 25, 19	
Depoiter, John		1, 1913		
Derr, Charles E. R.		10, 1910		
DeSanto. Arthur		9, 1911	Sept. 3, 19	
Detwiler, Charles R		15, 1909	Sept. 7, 19 Nov. 19, 19	
Detwiler, Harry S.		23, 1910		
Deveney, Alexander B		9, 1913		
Deveney, John		6, 1911	Sept. 21, 19	
DiDonato, Remo		3, 1912	Sept. 20, 19	
Dieter, Gerald Wayne		9, 1912	Sept. 7, 19	
Dieter, Ralph Victor		7, 1911	Nov. 19, 19	
Di Foggia, Leonardo		25, 1909	Sept. 4, 19	
DiLauro, George		19, 1911	Nov. 19, 19	
Dilcer, Carl C.		6, 1908	Sept. 3, 19	
DiRenzo, Joseph	Feb.	19, 1910	Feb. 3, 19	
Dittert, John		10, 1911	Nov. 22, 19	
Dobbins, Merril R.		21, 1912	Sept. 3, 19	
DODGE, MAIN M	. Apr.	24, 1712	Sept. 7, 19	20 7.67

GRAMMAR SCHOOL						
	_	ate of			Scholar-	
Name	-	ate of Birth	Ada	te of	ship Average	
Donaghy, Lawrence		12, 1912	Feb.	7, 1922		
Dougherty, John Joseph		7, 1911	Nov.			
Dreyer, Oscar Daniel	ulv	13, 1912	Sept.			
Duffy, Joseph Peter	ec.	10, 1912	Sept.			
Dugan, Henry Jordon		17, 1912	Nov.	18, 1920		
Dunlap, John Leonard		7, 1910	Sept.			
Durkin, James Charles	۱ug.	20, 1912	Feb.	4, 1920	7.22	
Press January B						
Eastman, Donald F		11, 1911 29, 1912	Sept.	8, 1920		
Edmunds, William Harold	aar.	19, 1912	Nov.	18, 1920 17, 1919		
Edwards, Hugh W		30, 1911	Feb.	4, 1920		
Edwards, Robert, 3d		22, 1910	Sept.	4, 1918		
Edwards, Selwyn		21, 1911	Sept.	4, 1919		
Egan, Paul William		7, 1911	Feb.	26, 1919		
Egan, Philip Maene		12, 1912	Feb.	4, 1920		
Ehrenzeller, John F. Rieman	for	1, 1911	Feb.	4, 1919	7,62	
Elisio, Luigi		23, 1908	Feb.	2, 1916		
Emerson, William J		25, 19:2	Sept.		7,30	
Emery, Victor Paul		19, 1909	Sept.	6, 1917		
English, Bryson E		28, 1911	Sept.	4, 1919		
Ephault, Edward Charles		17, 1912	Feb.	7, 1922		
Eppinger, Pearson J		13, 1907	Sept.	6, 1917	1.73	
Esrey, Thomas Hoover		4, 1911	July	11, 1919	7.66	
Fstill, Lawrence M		19, 1913	Nov.	15, 1922		
Evans, Clinton P		6, 1910	Feb.	6, 1918		
Evans, Frank		2, 1911	Feb.	3, 1921	7.83	
Evans, Thomas		6, 1911	Sept.	5, 1918	8.00	
FARNSWORTH, MARLIN	uly	19, 1911	Feb.	5, 1919	7.60	
Faux, Frederick GeorgeJ		11. 1910	Sept.	4, 1918		
Fay, Foy FenimoreF		26, 1911	Nov.	18, 1920		
Fay, John Wilfred	pril	15, 1913	Feb.	2, 1921	7.62	
Feldman, MyerJ		22, 1914	Feb.	2, 1921	8,20	
Felmlee, Lawrence Dewees		11, 1911	Sept.	8, 1921	7.63	
Feltis, JosephJ		8, 1910	Sept.		7.70	
Fender, Charles		28, 1910	Sept.	8, 1920	7.93	
Fender, WalterJ		1, 1912	Sept.	8, 1920	7.37	
Fenich, GeorgeF		9, 1911	Feb.	3, 1921	7.65	
Fenton, Todd		29, 1911	Feb.	26, 1919	7.77	
Fenton, Vernon		11, 1908	Nov.	14, 1916	7.31	
Ferguson, Darl C		17, 1910	Feb.	4, 1919	7.37	
Ferguson, Kenneth HA		11, 1909	Feb.	4, 1919	7.32	
Fiala, TheodoreF		17, 1911	Feb.	2, 1921	7.53	
Finnegan, Elmer F J		29, 1912	Sept.	4, 1919	7.26	
Finnegan, Paul M		6, 1910	Nov.	22, 1917	7.14	
Fisher, John ThomasA		13, 1911 9, 1911	Feb.	4, 1919 26, 1919	7.68	
Fisher, Robert		6, 1910	Sept.		7.14	
Force, Ellwood BrowerJi			Feb.	26, 1919	7.14	
Foreman, Kenneth EugeneJi		30, 1911	Scut.	7, 1921	7.57	
Foreman, Paul Wesley		16, 1912	Feb.	4, 1920	7.31	
Fox, James S	n n	27 1913	Nov.	15, 1922	7.01	
Fowler, George AsaJu	al v	28, 1910	Sept.		7.50	
Frame, DavidJ	nlv	12, 1909		22, 1917	7.04	
riame, paria		, -,0,	2.00.	, .,.,	,,,,,	

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Name	Date of Birth	Date of	Averane
Franco, Michael		Nov. 17, 1919	
Frankau, Joseph Griswold		Sept. 21, 1921	7.19
Frankel, Paul		Sept. 21, 1921	
Frederick, Horace		Sept. 3, 1919	
Frederick, Irwin K.		Sept. 14, 1915	
Frees, John Thomas		Sept. 7, 1921	7,74
Friedenberg, David Harold		Feb. 5, 1919	
Friedrich, William		Feb. 26, 1919	
Froelich, Dayton Ellsworth		Sept. 5, 1917	
Fry, Grant Gilbert		Sept. 22, 1920	
Fuhrman, Robert H.		Sept. 7, 1920	
Fulton, Francis Reed		Feb. 6, 1918	
Fulton, Stuart Lemar		Feb. 6, 1918	
ranon, cracit demarkation	1,4110 17,1710	200. 0,1710	
GABEL, JOHN MORTON	37 23 1000	Sept. 4, 1918	7.60
Gallagher, Thomas		Sept. 20, 1917	
Gamble, Charles Addis		Nov. 14, 1916	
Gangloff, Edward Michael		Feb. 2, 1921	7.56
Gardner, Merrill Allen		Sept. 7, 1921	7.57
Gardner, Wilfred Elliott		Feb. 7, 1922	
Gerardi, Harry		Feb. 7, 1922	
Gibson, Walton		Nov. 18, 1920	
Gilchrist, Foy Hubert		Feb. 3, 1921	7,39
Gilvear, William Henry		Sept. 6, 1922	
Gingher, Claude A.		Feb. 4, 1920	
Gladfelter, Harry William		Nov. 22, 1921	
Glass, William		Feb. 5, 1919	
Glise, Curtis A		Sept. 3, 1919	
Glover, Horace W. I.		Sept. 3, 1919	
Gochnour, Silas Eugene		Feb. 3, 1920	
Gold, Samuel		Feb. 5, 1918	
Goldberg, Arnold		Nov. 19, 1918	7.30
Goldberg, Martin	.Apr. 3, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918	7.70
Good, Urban Otto	.Dec. 22, 1912	Sept. 7, 1921	7.33
Goulston, John R	. Nov. 29, 1912	Sept. 21, 1921	7.52
Graham, Earl Reeves	.Dec. 11, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918	7.28
Graham, John Spangler		Feb. 2, 1915	
Gray, William David	.Sept. 4, 1912	Feb. 23, 1921	7.96
Greenberg, Leopold		Sept. 7, 1920	
Greenewalt, Edwin Craig		Sept. 7, 1921	
Greene, Marvine A. S		Sept. 4, 1918	
Griffith, David		Sept. 5, 1918	
Grosh, Charles M		Sept. 23, 1919	
Gross, Max		Nov. 17, 1919	
Grundy, James Frederick		July 11, 1919	7.20
Gualtieri, Joseph		Nov. 18, 1920	
Gunther, Frank E.		Sept. 4, 1918	
Guy, Robert Sanderson	. May 12, 1910	Feb. 26, 1918	
Gwinn, Albert Garrett	.July 4, 1909	Nov. 13, 1917	7.21
HACKETT, RALPH H	.Nov. 14, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919	7.57
Haig, Thomas Campbell		Feb. 26, 1919	
Haines, Francis Joseph		Nov. 19, 1918	
Haines, Lester Edmund		Nov. 17, 1919	
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OTTAINING SC	HOOL		Scholar-
Name	Date of Birth	Date of Admission	ship Average
Hake, ThomasAu	g. 23, 1912	Feb. 4, 19.	20 7.63
Hallman, William RodmanJul	2, 1911	Sept. 3, 19	19 7.69
Hamilton, Robert James	r. 20, 1911	Nov. 19, 19	18 7.30
Hammers, James Edward	r. 25, 1910	Feb. 5, 19	18 7.20
Hammond, Edwin WayneJul	y 17, 1910	Feb. 3, 19.	20 7.39
Harding, Lavern	y 17, 1910	Feb. 6, 19	18 7.50
Harford, Kenneth Ray	r. 23, 1910	Feb. 6, 19	
Harker, JamesJul	y 31, 1912	Feb. 3, 19	20 7.69
Hart, Granville SpencerAus	, 30, 1910	Feb. 3, 19	20 7.60
Hartranft, EllwoodFeb	10, 1911	Nov. 18, 19.	20 7.41
Haslett, William JamesNor	r. 9, 1910	Feb. 4, 19	9 8.15
Hatfield, Arnold MerritJan	. 17, 1913	Sept. 7, 19	21 7.49
Hauber, Victor FrederickJun	e 18, 1913	Feb. 8, 19.	22
Hayes, Edgar AOct	. 4, 1912	Feb. 4, 193	0 7,78
Heavner, Louis WellsFeb	. 26, 1911	Sept. 5, 19	18 7.70
Hefferman, JosephFeb	6, 1910	Oct. 24, 19	16 7.69
Heinemann Raymond George	. 31, 1907	Feb. 2, 19	16
Helmke, Herbert CharlesFeb	. 18, 1911	Sept. 4, 19	9 7.85
Helt, Carl Clinton	. 2, 1910	Feb. 26, 19	8 7.53
Helt, Earl DaytonMar		Feb. 26, 19	8 7.49
Hendricks, William RaySept		Feb. 5, 19	8 7.20
Hennessey, Carl DavidFeb		Sept. 4, 19	9 7.39
Herbsleb, Jack Masters		Feb. 3, 192	21 7.65
Herskowitz, AbrahamJun		Feb. 2, 192	7.35
Hess, John MartinJan.		Feb. 7, 19.	2 7.85
Hesser, Maris V. COct.		Feb. 4, 192	0 7.91
Hewlett, Joseph M Jan.		Sept. 4, 191	9 7.09
Hickman, George LewisOct.		Nov. 22, 19	
Higgins, Howard FrancisJun		Feb. 3, 192	
High, Harry E., JrNov		Sept. 4, 191	
High, Thomas Earl		Nov. 15, 191	
Hilend, Andrew		Sept. 3, 191	
Hipple, John J		Nov. 18, 192	
Hoagland, George DreisbachJuly		Feb. 8. 192	
Hocking, John GOct.		Feb. 8, 192	
Hoffman, Everett M Feb.		Sept. 22, 192	
Hollingsworth, EdmundJun		Sept. 7, 192	
Holt, Frank BristerApr		Oct. 24, 191	
Hornick, Carl JacobJan.		Sept. 23, 191	
Hoskins, Howard RenoldsSept		Feb. 2, 192	
Houser, FrankAug		Oct. 25, 191 Feb. 3, 192	
Howard, Cyrus RayMay			
Howard, Richard F		Sept. 8, 192 Jan. 13, 191	
Howe, William Taylor, JrFeb.		Feb. 7, 192	
Howell, John ClarkApri		Sept. 21, 192	
Howells, George ChesterNov.		Sept. 4, 191	
Hrom, JohnJuly Hubler, Earl HSept		Sept. 7, 192	
Hubler, Norman W Feb.	26, 1911	Sept. 7, 192	
Hughes, Edward Evans	25, 1910	Sept. 20, 191	
Hughes, Wayne Edward		Feb. 4, 192	
Hunter, John C Feb.	7, 1910	Feb. 26, 191	
Husted, Ellwood CarlFeb.	18, 1912	Sept. 21, 192	
Hutton, Raymond JohnOct.		Sept. 3, 191	

			Scholar-
	Date of	Date of	ship
Name	Birth		Average
Hutton, William	.Oct. 30, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919	
Hypeman, Wübert T	Nov. 25, 1912	Feb. 8, 1922	7.81
ILLI, THOMAS RAYMOND	.May 18, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918	7.55
Ingher, Nathan	July 12, 1911	Sept. 4, 1918	7.59
Ingham, Paul W.	.May 23, 1911	Nov. 18, 920	7.50
Ingram, Donald Fulton		Nov. 22, 1917	7.40
Issel, Peter Ignata		Feb. 3, 1921	7.59
rasci, reici aguana			
JACOBSON, ROBERT G		Sept. 8, 1920	
Jaffe, Barcus		Sept. 5, 1917	7.49
James, George Thackery		Oct. 25, 1916	6.75
Januey, William Paul		Oct. 24, 1916	6.74
Jenkins, John Robert	April 2, 1912	Feb. 3, 1921	7.26
Johnson Carl Verner	Sept. 17, 1911	Feb. 26, 1919	7.67
Johnsen, Charles J		Feb. 6, 1918	7,80
Johnson, Edwin W		Sept. 4, 1919	7.84
Johnson, Sidney Thomas, Jr		Sept. 17, 1917	7.50
Jones, Edward D		Feb. 7, 1917	7.80
Jones, Edward		Sept. 5, 1918	7.43
Jones, Hallis Edward		Sept. 8, 1921	7.56
Jones, Felix Joseph		Nov. 17, 1919	
Jones, Maldwyn	.Oct. 27, 1912	Sept. 6, 192.	2
KAGEL, SAMUEL		Feb. 3, 1921	7.51
Keckler, William Henry		Sept. 4, 1918	
Keenan, John Joseph		Sept. 5, 1917	7,12
Kelly, Edward Stephen		Nov. 18, 1920	
Kelly, Walter James		Feb. 2, 1921	7.50
Kemp. Edward		Sept. 5, 1918	
Kemp, Robert Eugene		Sept. 5, 1918	
Kennedy, Harrison Coe		Sept. 22, 1920	7.69
Kennedy, Paul Edward		Sept. 6, 1917 Feb. 4, 1920	
Keown, John			
Kerney, Melville William Kerstetter, William Edward		Sept. 5, 1918 Sept. 6, 1922	
Keys, Charles		Feb. 8, 1922	
Keys, James		Sept. 4, 1918	
Kieme, William Henry		Feb. 8, 1922	
Kingsmore, John Ernest		Feb. 2, 1921	7.75
Kingey, Norman Francis		Feb. 26, 1918	
Kirsh, Raymond Charles		Feb. 4, 1919	
Kirsh, Victor		Feb. 26, 1919	
Kistler, Jonathan H		Nov. 19, 1918	
Kisselbach, Jacob B.		Feb. 26, 19 9	
Kline, Franz		Mar. 21, 1919	
Klippert, Henry Laessle		Feb. 6, 1918	
Klese, William		Feb. 3, 1921	8.35
Klotz, Louis Charles		Sept. 3, 1919	7.41
Klotz, Robert J		Sept. 7, 1920	
Knapp, George Warren		Sept. 7, 1921	8.09
Knapp, John Walter		Sept. 4, 1919	7.70
Knaup, William Charles	June 3, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917	7.48
Knecht, Harry		Feb. 3, 1921	
Knowles, William Harvey	Sept. 1, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921	7.20

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Admission	Scholar- ship Average
Kolar, JosephA		Feb. 23, 193	
Kolb, Christopher Earl		Feb. 6, 191	
Kramer, Frederick JacobFr		Feb. 6, 191	
Krohmer, Francis Joseph		Feb. 6, 191	
Kugler, Robert Allen		Feb. 2, 192	
Kurr, Charles William		Sept. 7, 192	
Kurtz, David Leroy	ept. 9, 1910	Feb. 26, 191	
	,, ,,,,,	100. 20, 171	, ,,,,,
LA FRANCE, CLARENCE B		Nov. 17, 191	
Lampert, Kenneth ESe		Feb. 4, 192	0 7.86
Lance, Blaine WilliamJu		Feb. 5, 191	
Lanciano, FrederickA		Nov. 17, 191	9 7.70
Land, HaroldO		Feb. 8, 192	2 7.95
Lane, Frederick Jackson		Feb. 2, 192	1 7.38
Lanoce, Joseph LouisO	et. 2, 1910	Sept. 5, 191	8 7.90
Latella, Dominic	ct. 23, 1911	Oct. 17, 192	1 7.32
Lauer, MiltonO	ct. 15, 1910	Sept. 4, 191	8 7.30
Layman, Charles FranklinO	ct. 13, 1908	Nov. 14, 191	6
Layman, William L	ar. 22, 1910	Nov. 19, 191	8 7.53
Lehman, Samuel BryanDe	ec. 6, 1906	Feb. 3, 191	6
Leitz, Edward F	ar. 22, 1912	Sept. 8, 192	0 7.14
Lemke, Leighton Ira	ec. 24, 1911	Sept. 7, 192	1 7.60
Lemmon, Edward BA	ug. 3, 1909	Sept. 4, 191	8 7.65
Lennox, Joseph HersheyFe	b. 27, 1910	Feb. 6, 191	8 7.70
Levay, Thomas Francis NaultyJu	ne 16, 1910	Nov. 19, 191	8 7.55
Levy, MichaelAt		Nov. 19, 191	8 7.60
Lewis, George Wilson	ng. 21. 1912	Feb. 2, 192	1 7.22
Lewis, James S		Sept. 7, 192	
Lewis, William AlbertAs		Nov. 22, 19!	
Liebig, Charles AnthonyJu		Nov. 18, 192	
Lisi, AlfredoAt		Sept. 4, 191	
Lloyd, Harry AylesworthFe		Feb. 6, 191	
Lloyd, Robert BJu		Sept. 8, 192	
Longo, FrederickSe		Sept. 3, 191	
Lord, Albert Ellsworth		Jan. 13, 191	
Lotwick, George W Ju		Feb. 26, 191	
Love, Walter J. C Ja		Nov. 18, 192	
Lovett, Frederick P M		Sept. 22, 192	
Lowe, George TheodoreFe		Sept. 22, 192	
Lucas, Clyde AAr		Feb. 3, 192	
Lucas, MichaelSe		Feb. 24, 192	
Lugan, Harry ChristNe		Sept. 4, 191	
McCarrin, John	t. 23, 1911	Sept. 4, 191	9 7.53
McCartney, Reed LeeSe		Sept. 8, 192	
McCausland, William H Ma		Sept. 23, 191	
McClelland, Arthur Edwin		Feb. 26, 191	
McClelland, Russell J Fe		Feb. 2, 191	
McClelland, Walter RowenDe		Sept. 21, 192	
McCormick, James SargentFe		Sept. 21, 192	
McCracken, Robert DouglassAp		Sept. 21, 192	
McCulloch, MalcolmOc		Sept. 4, 191	
McFadden, GeorgeDe	c. 25, 1911	Sept. 7, 192	
McFeeters, William HenryMa		Sept. 5, 191	8 8.20

GRAMMAR SCHOOL					
Name	Date	Date of Birth		c of	Scholar- ship Average
McGarvey, James P.		8 1911	Sept.	3, 1919	
McGraw, Edward Ramage		5, 1910	Feb.	4, 1919 18, 1920	
McHose, Robert Edwin		7, 1911	Nov.	26, 1919	
McIllwain, Edward		8, 1911	Feb.		
McKelvey, Howard Sinner		3, 1911	Nov.	18, 1920	
McKinley, John Robert		2, 1913	Sept.		
McKinney, Charles A		0, 1911	Nov.	30, 1920	
McLaughlin, Joseph		1, 1912	Oct.	18, 1926	
McMenamin, Leon		5, 1913 6, 1910	Nov. Sept.	7, 1920	
McMullen, Edward				7, 1920	
McMullen, John Armstrong		6, 1912	Sept.	4, 1919	
McVeigh, William H		9, 1912	Feb.	4, 1919	
Mabrey, Martin		4, 1912	Sept.	3, 1919	
Mabry, Oscar Daniel Lee		0, 1911	Sept.	22, 1917	
Macowsky, Frank Theodore		1, 1910	Nov.		
Maes. Oscar John		1, 1911	Feb.	5, 1919 3, 1916	
Magargal, Charles F		1, 1907	Feb.	5, 1917	
Magargal, Elmer Burns		9, 1909	Sept.	5, 1917	
Magistrini, Rudolph Otto		8, 1909	Sept.	19, 1918	
Malony. Russell Sylvester		9, 1910	Nov. Feb.	3, 192	
Malia, Martin		3, 1911			
Mannal, Gilbert H. V. M		0, 1910	Sept.	4, 1918	
Manning, George Lawrence		5, 1911	Feb.	2, 1916	
Mansolino, Antonio Marinelli, Carlo Antonio		5, 1908 6, 1911	Feb.	8, 192	
		7, 1912	Sept. Feb.	3, 192	
Markel, Carl Ernest		3, 1912	Sept.	4, 1919	
Maron, David		1, 1913	Feb.	3, 192	
Mason, John		6, 1912	Sept.	4, 1919	
Mason, Walter Lloyd		6, 1912	Sept.	4, 1919	
Mathews, John		4, 1913	Sept.	6, 192	
Matthews, Samuel Alexander		28, 1911	Feb.	4, 191	
Maurer, Robert Lawrence		6, 1910	Nov.	19, 191	
Mayer, P. Monroe V.		25, 1910	Feb.	26, 191	
Mazzocchi, Charobinno		2. 1911	Feb.	3, 192	
Meekins, James Holt		25. 1910	Sept.	3, 191	
Meikeljohn, Albert William		8, 1912	Sept.	7, 192	
Meiskey, Charles Woodrow		9, 1912	Sept.	8, 192	
Mendenhall, Jess		7, 1912	Nov.	17, 191	
Metzger, Howard Paul		1, 1909	Sept.	4, 191	
Meyer, Albert		22, 1913	Sept.	6, 192	2
Michaels, William Talmage		11, 1913	Feb.	3, 192	1 7.65
Miesen, Frank		8. 1911	Feb.	4, 191	9 7.66
Miller, David K	.Oct. 1	6, 1912	Sept.	21, 192	1 7.54
Miller, Edward Clyde	Jan. 2	9, 1910	Sept.	20, 191	7 7.27
Miller, Eugene Riland		31, 1912	Feb.	7, 192	
Miller, Frederick Andrew		19, 1913	Nov.	17, 191	
Miller, Frederick Frank		18, 1911	Feb.	3, 192	
Miller, Howard Brierly		17, 1911	Sept.	5, 191	
Miller, Jacob John		23, 1910	Sept.		
Miller, Paul Shertzer		4, 1912	Sept.	8, 192	
Miller, Robert Edward		8, 1911	Feb.	5, 191	
Miller, William Frederick				22, 191	
Mills, Howard Samuel	Mar.	18. 1913	Sept.	6, 192	2

C-L-!--

	Date of		holar-
· Name	Birth	Admission Av	crage
Mills, John WilliamJu	ne 14, 1911	Feb. 3, 1921	7.55
Minecci, GiuseppeJa	n. 4, 1911	Nov. 17, 1919	7.77
Minieri, FrancescoSe	pt. 9, 1911	Feb. 26, 1919	7.55
Moffitt, Donald GordonJu		Nov. 14, 1916	6.55
Montgomery, Charles SwayneJr		Sept. 15, 1915	
Mood, James FreelandSe		Sept. 4, 1918	7.50
Moore, Albert		Sept. 8, 1921	7.65
Moore, Alfred L		Sept. 23, 1919	8.15
Moore, Edwin StevensonN		Sept. 4, 1918	7.60
Moore, Raymond Robert Jr Moore, Tener Stuart Ja		Sept. 22, 1920	7.39
Moran, Charles Francis		Sept. 5, 1918 Sept. 4, 1918	7.32
Morgan, Donald		Sept. 4, 1919	7.79
Morris, James A		Feb. 3, 1920	7.72
Morris, John EA		Feb. 3, 1920	7.23
Morris, William M		Sept. 4, 1919	7.60
Morrison, Walter Lewis		July 11, 1919	7.34
Morrow, Charles A		Sept. 8, 1920	7.70
Moscarello, Salvator AlfredFr		Feb. 7, 1922	7.64
Mosier, Charles Elbert		Sept. 8, 1921	7.72
Moss, George Washington	pt. 12, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919	7.71
Motter, Claude ArthurJı	ine 14, 1909	Feb. 6, 1918	7.25
Munch, Allen HowardA	pr. 8, 19:0	July 1, 1919	7.26
Munch, William EdwardSe		Feb. 2, 1916	6.80
Myers, Clyde Jacob		Sept. 21, 1921	7.56
Myers, Fred. HM	ar. 19, 1910	Sept. 5, 19 8	7.76
NACKMAN, ABTHUR A	ay 14, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919	8.05
Nappert, John Alvin		Feb. 4, 1919	7.57
Neibert, Alois AntonN		Sept. 5, 1918	7.40
Neibert, JosephSe	pt. 5, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920	7.56
Nixdorf, John Frederick		Feb. 7, 1917	7.55
Noble, Frederick Richard		Sept. 6, 1922	7.94
Noble, John BurcherJa		Jan. 23, 1922	
Norris, Michael JosephSe		Feb. 4, 1920	7.53
Norris, William		Feb. 5, 1919	8.27
Notarfrancesco, Vito Antonio		Sept. 20, 1917	7.43
Notz, Frederick FrankJı		Nov. 19, 1918	7.30
Notz, Woodrow W		Sept. 23, 1919 Feb. 8, 1922	7.47 7.55
Null, Frederick Louis		Nov. 18, 1922	7.46
Nulton, Fred. George	ar. 3, 1913		
O'Boyle, Robert Henry	ar. 28, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918	7.60
Orwig, Edgar Merritt	ec. 15, 1911	Sept. 8, 1921	7.96
Osbourn, Larner Dutch	ct. 26, 1909	Sept. 20, 1917	7.36
Ostrom, Carl Eric		Sept. 7, 1920	8.17
OSTROM, KURRE WA	ug. 27, 1913	Sept. 7, 1920	8.10
Ottone, PaulF	eb. 1, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921	7.83
PAINTER, LUTHER	ct. 22, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919	7.27
Paladino, VincentJa	n. 1, 1910	Feb. 5, 1918	7.41
Pantall, Richard Earl	ay 11, 1908	Nov. 22, 1917	7,10
Partridge, George N	ov. 6, 1912	Sept. 8, 1910	7.14
Partridge WilliamJu	ine 26, 1909	Feb. 4, 1919	7.20
Patterson, Robert KelsoA	ug. 19, 1910	Jan. 2, 1919	7.30

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Admission	Scholar- ship Average
Patton, Albert J		Feb. 5, 191	
Peake, Robert D Nov		Sept. 8, 192	
Pealer, Charles W. W		Sept. 4, 191	
Peppler, Alvin TheodoreNov		Feb. 4, 191	
Peterson, Henry WalterJan.	23, 1911	July 11, 191	
Pfizenmayer, PaulOct.	27, 1911	Oct. 12, 192	
Pfrommer, Herman J July		Oct. 24, 191	
Phillips, EdwardFeb.		Nov. 18, 192	
Pigott, Charles H Aug		Sept. 7, 192	
Pinebird, GeorgeSept		Feb. 24, 192	
Polk, Charles A		Feb. 5, 191	
Polk, George WilliamApr		Feb. 5, 191	
Pollock, LawrenceJan.	22, 1912	Feb. 3, 192	. 7.88
Poppei, Maurice William		Nov. 22, 192	
Powers, James SidneyApr.		Feb. 2, 192	7.76
Powers, Ralph Franklin	1, 1913	Feb. 2, 192	7.78
Price, Harold ThomasJuly	16, 1908	Oct. 25, 191	7.45
Probert, Charles WilliamJan.	17, 1912	Sept. 23, 191	8.36
Prosser, William Henry	4, 1910	Sept. 3, 191	7.50
Pruyne, Willard PDec.	18, 1907	Sept. 22, 191	7.32
QUIRK, FRANCIS JOSEPHAug	. 26, 1909	Feb. 26, 191	7.80
RAKER, WILLIAM MORGANApr.		Nov. 19, 191	
Ramsay, William Edward Nov.		Sept. 4, 1918	
Ramsay, Edwin Wallace	. 28, 1910	Sept. 4, 191	
Rauh, George ChristianFeb.	5, 1910	Sept. 20, 1917	
Read, William Earl		Feb. 6, 191	
Reckard, Allen George	6, 1909	Sept. 5, 191	
Rees, Albert J		Feb. 3, 1920	
Rees, Robert		Nov. 17, 1919	
Reese, HaroldApr.		Nov. 17, 1919	
Reidenback, Henry AugustSept		Sept. 5, 1917	
Reidy, John ThomasDec.		Nov. 22, 192	
Reilly, John CalvinApr.		Sept. 4, 191	
Reilly, John ThomasFeb.	2. 1911	Sept. 5, 191	
Reinecker, Cornelius Dale		Feb. 4, 192	
Reinecker, Walter M Jan.	31, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920	
Rex. Merrill R Dec.	19, 1911	Sept. 7, 1920	
Ricardo, George BonniaDec.	9, 1909	Sept. 5, 1911	
Richards, Ambrose HenryApr.		Oct. 25, 1916	
Rickenbach, BertoletSept		Feb. 7, 192	
Rigg, George HamiltonFeh.	19, 1912	Nov. 18, 192	
Roan, Elmer EllsworthOct.	15, 1912	Sept. 7, 192	
Robbins, George WilliamFeb.	10, 1913	Nov. 18, 1920	
Roberts, Kenneth C Oct.	17, 1908	Oct. 25, 1910	
Robertson, Malcolm HenryApr.		Sept. 7, 1920	
Robinson, Edward Joseph Feb.	16, 1911	Sept. 5, 1911	
Robinson, Harry EugeneFeb.	3, 1910	Feb. 26, 1913	
Rohrer, Richard R May	25, 1912	Nov. 17, 1919	
Ross, John BernalApr.		Sept. 22, 1920	
Rowan, LouisJan.	12, 1912	Feb. 2, 192	
Rubin, Ralph		Sept. 4, 1918 Mar. 14, 1918	
Austr, Albert CharlesSept	24, 1909	Mar. 14, 191	7.50

	Date of Birth	Do Ada	te of	Scholar- ship Average
Rush, James MAu	r. 12, 1910		19, 1920	
Russell, William McIutyreJul	25, 1909	Feb.	5, 1918	
SACK, GEORGE HENRYAug	. 31, 1910	Sept.	4, 1918	7.10
Sasse, Charles EdwardSep	t. 28, 1907	Feb.	7, 1917	7.77
Saul. Eugene RApr	. 8, 1912	Feb.	4, 1920	7.39
Sbaraglia, Joseph	. 6, 1913	Sept.	7, 1921	7.37
Scalbrito, SalvatoreAug	. 27, 1912	Sept	7, 1921	7.75
Schaffer, Alfred Watson Au	. 28, 1910	Feb.	4, 1919	7.63
Schaffer, Arthur FrederickDec	10, 1910	Sept	4, 1919	7.64
Schall, Chester DavidJun	e 23, 1911	Feb.	4, 1919	7.14
Schatzle, FrankApr	il 30, 1912	Nov.	18, 1920	8,48
Scheib, William RJan	. 2, 1913	Sept.	8, 1920	7.41
Scheirer, Robert RNor	. 14, 1911	Feb.	4, 1920	7.73
Schick, Charles Adolph	. 7, 1910	July	11, 1919	7.52
Schmidheiser, Charles John Feb	. 24, 1912	Nov.	18, 1920	7.64
Schneider, Benjamin JosephSep	t. 15, 1911	Sept.	8, 1921	7.38
Schuck, Charles FrederickOct	21, 1912	Sept.	7, 1920	7.97
Schuck, John JacobJun	e 9, 1911	Feb.	4, 1919	7.99
Schultz, Henry Lester	. 22, 1910	Sept.	4, 1918	7.67
Schwoerer, Ambrose John	. 15, 1912	Sept.	8, 1921	7.16
Scott, Benjamin	30, 1910	Feb.	4, 1919	7.42
Scott, Fred. LeeApr	il 16, 1910	Nov.	19, 1918	7.96
Scott, Wilfred CharlesSep	. 17, 1912	Feb.	8, 1922	
Scott, John Eaton	. 11, 1913	Nov.	17, 1922	8.13
Scoville, Kenneth	. 17, 1911	Sept.	23, 1919	7.13
Sedmak, Peter		Nov.	18, 1920	7.30
Seese, Thayer BoydJuly	1, 1912	Sept.	7, 1920	7.40
Seiders, HarryFeb		Feb.	2, 1921	7.78
Seldon, Winfred JApr	il 1, 1910	Sept.	23, 1919	7.30
Seuffert, George C Sep		Sept.	3, 1919	7.83
Shackerman, HaroldFeb	28, 1909	Sept.	20, 1917	6.81
Shaffer, AlbertSep		Aug.		7.34
Shaffer, Francis RudolphAug		Feb.	3, 1920	7.28
Shanabrook, Elvin RhoadsOct.	3, 1909	Feb.	4, 1919	8.00
Sharkey, William LeoMar		Sept.	22, 1920	7.55
Shaw, RobertAug		Sept.	3, 1919	7.08
Sheldrake, Henry WallaceJan.		Sept.	5, 1918	7.83
Sheridan, RobertJan		Sept.	5, 1918	7.40
Sherwood, Edwin L July		Sept.	8, 1920	7.33
Sherwood, Randolph M Dec		Sept.	8, 1920	7.83
Shesko, AnthonyOct.	14, 1911	Sept.	7, 1921	7.75
Shortlidge, Edwin GeorgeAug	. 31, 1911	Feb.	5, 1919	8.10
Shoucair, WilliamOct.		Sept.	22, 1920	7.54
Shuey, Peter Thomas	1, 1911	Feb.	5, 1919	7.91
Shuey, William HenryNov		Sept.	8, 1920	8.13
Siddons, Lawrence EdwardJan.	12, 1912	Sept.		7.53
Siegle, George GDec.		Sept.	4, 1919	7.58
Sillman, Karl EckermanJuly		Feb.	4, 1919	7.62
Simes, Robert JDec.		Sept.	4, 1919	7.17
Simmons, Peter A Feb.		Sept.	3, 1919	7.43
Sipple, John AlexanderAug		Feb.	5, 1919	7.71
Slowey, Martin JSept		Sept.	5, 1919	7.50
Smith, Franklin PitcherNov	. 11, 1910	Sept.	4, 1918	7.92

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

GRAMMAR SCHOOL							
Name	Date of Birth	Date of Admission	Scholar- ship Average				
Smith, GeraldJu	y ₩, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920	7.89				
Smith, Howard S		Sept. 7, 1921					
Smith, John FrederickJu		Feb. 9, 191					
Smith, Joseph John		Feb. 4, 1919					
Smith, Robert TottenJa		Sept. 22, 1920					
Somers, Charles AlfredAt		Sept, 4, 1918	7.20				
Sommers, Donald ShroederNo		Sept. 6, 1917	7.75				
Spahr, Edwin GeorgeNo		Feb. 3, 1921	7.93				
Spaulding, Ernest L Ja		Sept. 4, 1919					
Spencer, Ernest ErleFe	b. 12, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918	7.04				
Spotts, James Frederick	r. 15, 1910	Nov. 20, 1917	7.20				
Spyker, Robert NewtonJu	ne 3, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917	7.30				
Stanshine, HarryJu	ne 19, 1911	Sept. 5, 1917	7,30				
Steele, Robert EOc	t. 10, 1909	Sept. 4, 1919	7.40				
Steiner, George Albert	y 1, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920	7.54				
Stella, GiordanoJul	y 24, 1911	Feb. 4, 1920	7.86				
Stem, HarryAg	r. 18, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921	7.96				
Sterling, Harry EllsworthJu	ne 19, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921	7.51				
Stochr, George W	r. 23, 1912	Sept. 23, 1919	8.34				
Stochr, Harvey Edward	c. 31, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921	8,11				
Stoneham, Harrison AlexanderNo	v. 10, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920	7.42				
Stoner, Benjamin TOc	t. 19, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919	7.82				
Strittmatter, Albert AlfredJar		Sept. 22, 1920	7.79				
Strittmatter, James Northwood	r. 2, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920					
Strittmatter, William		Feb. 3, 1920					
Stutzman, Robert FJul		Feb. 4, 1919	7.55				
Swirsding, John DanielJul		Mar. 16, 1920	7.06				
Switt, Isadore	r. 7, 1910	Nov. 22, 1917	7.35				
TALLON, ALVIN DAYJus	e 10, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919	7.52				
Tallon, James ArthurAp		Feb. 4, 1919	7.20				
Tanner, Earl RichardOc		Sept. 8, 1921	7.75				
Tempest, Edward JAu	g. 7, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918	7.40				
Terlingo, GerardSep		Mar. 14, 1922	7.95				
Tetlow, Charles Jobes		Sept. 3, 1919	7.30				
Thomas, Herbert AltonJar		Feb. 5, 1919	7.38				
Thomas, Joseph JamesSep		Feb. 5, 1919	7.80				
Thomas, Francis NeavittAu		Feb. 5, 1919	7.29				
Thorne, Percy ByersOc		Sept. 5, 1917	7.44				
Thornton, Harold WilliamJus		Feb. 8, 1922	7.77				
Tinkleman, BernardSe		Sept. 21, 1921	7.70				
Tomlin, HarryOc		Oct. 25, 19.6	7.19				
Tourer, Henry SAp		Nov. 18, 1920	7.55				
Toujee, Warren A Sep		Sept. 22, 1920	6,81				
Townsend, Layshon WilliamsFel		Feb. 7, 1917	7,90				
Trend, John WilliamFel		Feb. 4, 1920	7.65				
Turner, Edward ArthurNo		Sept. 22, 1920	7.70				
Turner, John HenryMa	r. 27, 1911	Sept. 22, 1920	7.76				
Tuttle, William NorrisSej		Sept. 7, 1920	7.73				
Twining, Elmer EllsworthJai	. 1, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918	7.80				
VANDECRIFT, ARTHURJul	y 19, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920	7.54				
Vang, Karl EJus	e 25, 1911	Feb. 3, 1920	7.68				
Van Horn, David AAp	ril 26, 1911	Feb. 19, 1920	7.74				

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Admission	
Van Horn, George Washington	uly 31, 1903	Oct. 25, 1916	
VANKIRK, CHESTER	ulv 23, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920	
Vare, Charles Kolb	ug. 7, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919	
Varello, Joseph Thomas	far. 12, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919	
Varner, Leroy Edward	eb. 14, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918	
Vitale, Pasquale	ug. 8. 1911	Feb. 3, 1920	
Volpe, Raphael	uly 1, 1910	Nov. 19, 1918	
WADSWORTH, LAUREN RUTH	neil 28 1909	Sept. 5, 1918	
Wales, Walter		Nov. 19, 1918	
Walker, John Bowman		Sept. 8, 1920	
Walker, Raymond PatrickO		Feb. 2, 1921	
Walters, Edmund T		Sept. 8, 1920	
Walton, Stephen Anthony		Feb. 7, 1922	
Weakley, Glen Martin	far. 8, 1911	Feb. 2, 1922	
Weaver, Earl JF		Nov. 30, 1920	
Weaver, John HarryJa	n. 13, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917	
Weaver, Maus Eri	ug. 19, 1909	Feb. 26, 1919	
Weber, Edwin Melchoir	pril 10, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919	
Weber, John Milton		Sept. 8, 1921	
Weidman, Harry Townley		Feb. 3, 1920	
Weinberg, Albert Leon Fe		Sept. 5, 1918	
Weinburg, ArthurN		Nov. 17, 1919	
Weinhardt, Albert WA		Sept. 8, 1920	
Weinstein, KeeveO		Feb. 2, 1921	
Weitz, William John		Sept. 8, 1921	
White, Samuel		Sept. 4, 1918	
Wiessler, Gerald Charles		Feb. 2, 1921	
Wilcox, Charles AlbertJa		Sept. 20, 1917	
Wildes, John Frederick		Oct. 25, 1916	
Williams, DonaldFe		Sept. 7, 1921 Feb. 6, 1918	
Williams, Richard Edwin		Nov. 18, 1920	
Williams, Richard James		Feb. 26, 1919	
Williams, Water KennethNo		Sept. 5, 1917	
Williams, William J Ju		Feb. 26, 1919	
Wilson, Charles FeltonJu		Feb. 3, 1921	
Wilson, Delbert JSe		Feb. 4, 1920	
Wilson, Homer FrederickJu		Feb. 6, 1918	
Winnai, Henry FrederickAs		Sept. 5, 1917	
Wolfinger, AugustusO		Sept. 5, 1918	
Woodland, Howard NelsonFe		Sept. 23, 1913	
Woods, James Ellsworth	et. 16, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922	
Woods, Paul Edward		Sept. 23, 1919	
Wright, DouglasAs	g. 23, 1912	Feb. 7, 1922	
Wurst Edward H	ec. 14, 1911	Sept. 8, 1920	
Wynkop, Max EdwinAt	ag. 4, 1912	Feb. 7, 1922	
YEAGER, RICHARD DOc	t. 5, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918	
Yemm, GeorgeJa	n. 16, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921	
Yocum, Clifford Allen	ar. 23, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918	
Vocum. Harold WSe	pt. 2, 1910	Sept. 4, 1919	
Youngkin, Andrew JosephJu	ne 2, 1910	Feb. 5, 1918	
Young, Henry AlexanderAp	ril 8, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Cabalas

Name		Date of Birth		Date of Admission	
Young, Joseph H. C	Nov.	25, 1910	Sept.	7, 1920	7.43
Yrigoyen, Charles	Feb.	21, 1911	Sept.	5, 1918	7.60
ZINN, WILLIAM R	Dec.	9, 1911	Feb.	3, 1920	7.85
Zoerner, Arthur Armin	Sept.	30, 1911	Feb.	25, 1919	7.72
Zeller, Walter Gustave			Sept.	7, 1921	7.47
Zucca, Joseph	Mar.	17, 1909	Feb.	26, 1918	7.20
Zurflieh, Willard McLean	Nov.	19, 1913	Feb.	8, 1922	

TRIMITET SCHOOL							
Name	Date of Birth		Date of Admission		Scholar ship Average		
Abraham, Fred Joseph	Oct.	15, 1913		6. 1922			
Albertson, Charles Donel	Inly	21, 1913		6, 1922			
Allen, Coulter Boileau	Dec	17, 1913		7, 1922	7.37		
Ankins, Walter W	Dec	15, 1913		7, 1922	7.37		
Artz, Clair Albert	Inda	19, 1914		6, 1922			
		.,, .,.,	Sept.	0, 1922			
Balas, Lewis	Feb.	25, 1914	Mar. 1	0, 1922	7.82		
Bamford, John Russell		30, 1913		3, 1921	7.46		
Beach, Walter Russel	Oce.	20, 1913		8, 1921	7.28		
Bedell, Peter Bryce	July	10, 1914		7, 1922			
Bell, Raymond Oscar	July	9, 1914		6, 1922			
Betz, Samuel Brown	Oct.	31, 1913		6, 1922			
Boselego, John	June	24, 1914		5, 1922			
Boyle, John Edward	July	29, 1913		8, 1921	7.73		
Branstetter, Bruce Franklin		6, 1913		6, 1922			
Bruse, George	Aug.	19, 1912		7, 1920	7.13		
Bushnell, Edward		10, 1914		7, 1920	7.60		
		,		.,			
CALDWELL, GEORGE THORPE		18, 1914	Nov. 1	6, 1922			
Callahan, Charles M		27, 1915	Feb.	7, 1922	7.25		
Campbell, Richard William F		15, 1913	Feb.	8, 1922			
Capuzzi, Rocco		26, 1914	Sept.	7, 1922			
Carr, Daniel Burk		10, 1914	Feb.	7, 1922	7.47		
Cessna, Charles Leroy	Dec.	1, 1912	Feb.	3, 1921	7.32		
Cheney, Walden Gardner		19, 1913	Sept.	8, 1921	7.36		
Ciavarelli, Mario	Dec.	23, 1913	Feb.	8, 1922	6.79		
Clappier, Herbert F	Feb.	28, 1914	Nov. 1	8, 1922			
Clauser, Joseph D	July	4, 1914	Nov. 1	5, 1922			
Connell, John Alexander	July	31, 1913	Feb.	8, 1922	7.26		
Costanzo, Santo	Dec.	28, 1913	Feb.	7, 1922	7.46		
Costello, Walter	Nov.	16, 1914	Nov. 1	6, 1922			
Cotton, Mahlon Walter	Dec.	24, 1913	Nov. 2	2, 1921	7.79		
Cox, Themas Raymond	Jan.	10, 1914	Feb.	8, 1922	7.43		
Craft, Raymond Woodrow	July	13, 1913	Sept.	8, 1921	7.49		
Craver, Kenneth Wagner	Mar.	17, 1914	Feb.	8. 1922			
Creveling, Doyle Ray	June	7, 1913	Feb.	3, 1921	7.98		
DAVIS, ELMER CLARKSON		23, 1914		2, 1921	7.40		
Davis, Robert		29, 1914		8, 1922			
Davis, William Edward		3, 1914		5, 1922			
Dawson, William E		28, 1914		5, 1922			
Dedeo, Peter		30, 1913		3, 1922			
Deimler, John Wilson		26, 1913		5, 1922			
Depolter, Andrew		13, 1914		, 1922			
De Vita, Harold		13, 1913		, 1921	7.22		
De Zengotita, Juan	Mar.	13, 1914		, 1922	7.95		
Di Lauro, Antonio		22, 1913	Nov. 22		8.01		
Doughterty, Robert Moeller				, 1922			
Downie, John K.	Nov.	4, 1913	Sept. 7	, 1922			

Scholar

	Date of		Date of		Scholar
Name	Bi	rth	Adn	ission	Average
EHRICH, GEORGE ELIAS	May	4, 1914	Feb.	8, 1922	
Emmons, French Potter		9, 1914	Nov.	15, 1922	
Evans, Philip		13, 1914	Sept.	7, 1922	
4.2, 1.2, 1		,		.,	
FENTON, JOSEPH	Sept.	30, 1913	Sept.	6, 1922	
Finestein, Max	Dec.	14. 1915	Sept.	6, 1922	
Flickinger, George Maxwell	Aug.	25, 1913	Sept.	6, 1922	
Folk, Raymond Henry	Sept.	29, 1913	Feb.	7, 1922	6.9
Foreman, Joseph Ivan	Sept.	27, 1914	Sept.	7, 1922	
Fuhrman, Harry Wesley	Aug.	12, 1913	Sept.	8, 1921	7.0
			_ `		
GEORGE, CHARLES		20, 1913	Sept.	8, 1921	7.4
Gersh, Sidney		25, 1914	Feb.	7, 1922	7.1
Gessner, Carl R		30, 1913	Sept.	7, 1922	
Gibney, William Fleisher		23, 1913	Nov.	22, 1921	7.6
Gilpin, Robert Elmer		31, 1914	Sept.	6, 1922	
Gimmi, Otto G		28, 1914	Sept.	15, 1922	
Graffen, Paul Mason		24, 1915	Sept.	6, 1922	
Grafton, George G		23, 1913	Feb.	7, 1922	
Greene, Leonard Selinsky	April	4. 1914	Feb.	7, 1922	7.4
HAAG, JOSEPH BERTRAM		30, 1913	Mar.	2, 1921	7.6
		22, 1913	Sept.	8, 1921	8.2
Haldeman, Edgar H. Hartranft, John Amos		23, 1914	Nov.	17, 1922	0.2
		3, 1913	Oct.	16, 1922	
Heller, Wilson Irvin					
Herker, George Oliver		9, 1914	Nov.	22, 1921	7.5
Hess, Walter		28, 1914	Feb.	7, 1922	7.0
Hexamer, John F		19, 1914	Nov.	15, 1922	
Hoolahan, Robert John		7, 1913	Sept.	8, 1921	7.5
Howard, George	Nov.	1, 1914	Sept.	7, 1922	
INGRAM, ELMER W	May	5, 1912	Nov.	30, 1920	6.9
Ispokavice, Anthony		23, 1916	Nov.	15, 1922	
Ispokavice, Walter		27, 1913	Sept.	6, 1922	
,		.,		-,	
JENKINS, RALPH EDWARD	Tan.	13, 1914	Feb.	7. 1922	6.9
Johnson, Alfred R	July	6, 1913	Sept.	6, 1922	
Johnson, Charles Eynon		23, 1914	Sept.	6, 1922	
Jones, Oscar Warren		19, 1912	Sept.	8, 1921	7.90
Jones, Thomas Henry	Oct.	2, 1913	Sept.	8, 1921	7.2
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
KAUPMAN, FRANKLIN FRANCIS		10, 1914	Sept.	6, 1922	
Keckler, John Rollin	Oct.	22, 1913	Sept.	21, 1921	7.5
Kern, Irving Franklin	Jan. 2	28, 1913	Nov.	22, 1921	7.8
Kerstetter, Robert Clayton	Nov.	29, 1914	Nov.	15, 1922	
Kessler, Frederick Woodson		6, 1913	Oct.	16, 1922	
Killich, George Alfred		16, 1913	Feb.	7, 1922	7.5
Knock, John William		22, 1913	Sept.	6, 1922	
LAIRD, WALTER T			Feb.	7, 1922	7.31
Latella, Peter		11, 1912	Nov.		7.3
Lewis, George Woodman		2, 1914 .	Feb.	8, 1922	7.6
Liebig, Earl Russell		5, 1914	Nov.	15, 1922	
Lugar, Robert Roland		21, 1913	Nov.	15, 1922	
Lyford, Walter William	April	19, 1914	Feb.	8, 1922	7.4

PRIMARY SCHOOL						
n	ate of		Scholar-			
Name	ate of Birth	Late of Admission	ship Average			
McCutcheon, Robert Gray April	28 1414	Sept. 6, 19				
McKeon, HarryAug.	13, 1914	Sept. 7, 19				
McLaughlin, Edward JamesJuly	31, 1914	Sept. 6, 19				
Markley, Gordon Herbert May	2, 1914	Feb. 8, 19				
Mattern, William Frederick Aug.	15, 1913	Feb. 7, 19				
Maurer, Walter HarveyOct.	14, 1913	Sept. 21, 19				
Maybin, Lawrence Barrett Aug.	22, 1914	Sept. 7, 19				
Mazzocchi, Dominick	16, 1913	Nov. 15, 19				
Meakin, Eric Edwin Nov.	29, 1913	Feb. 7, 19				
Merkle, Richard Daniel Feb.	10, 1914	Nov. 15, 19				
Merrell, Norman EugeneMar.	23, 1914	Feb. 7, 19				
Midgett, Dorland Peter Mar.	4, 1913	Feb. 2, 19				
Miller, Carl Aiept,	5, 1914	Sept. 7, 19				
Milner, LeoJan.	10, 1916	Feb. 7, 19				
Minter, Lloyd CraigMay	22, 1914	Feb. 8, 19				
Mirakian, Bedros	30, 1914	Oct. 13, 19				
Morris, Melvin FranklinDec.	23, 1913	Sept. 21, 19				
Muccelli, Robert William Dec.	5, 1913	Sept. 21, 19 Sept. 7, 19				
Atuccent, Robert William	3, 1912	Sept. 7, 19	21 7.18			
Napoliello, OlimpioApril	3, 1914	Sept. 6, 19	22			
Pedicone, JohnDec.	14, 1912	Sept. 7, 19.	22			
Pfizenmayer, WalterFeb.	23, 1914	Feb. 7, 19	22 7.73			
Phillips, Chester WilsonOct.	23, 1913	Sept. 21, 19	21 8.48			
Pierce, Raymond PDec.	2, 1914	Nov. 15, 19	22			
Pipp, Harold Plummer	15, 1914	Sept. 6, 19	22			
Pitts, Edward AikenMar.	25, 1914	Sept. 6, 19				
QUINN, LEONARD EDWARD	23, 1914	Nov. 15, 19				
RAUH, JOHN L	1, 1914	Sept. 7, 19	20 7.43			
Raupp, Norman Russell	14, 1914	Feb. 8, 19				
Reese, John Frederick	6, 1914	Sept. 6, 19				
Reilly, Harold FloydApril		Feb. 7, 19.				
	10, 1913	Feb. 3, 19				
Rhiel, Lyman Joseph		Nov. 22, 19				
Rinehart David AmerDec.	25, 1913					
Ross, Francis HenryApril	18, 1916					
Rush, Nathan Thomas	16, 1914	Feb. 8, 19	23			
SALDAN, ALEXANDERNov.	18, 1915	Nov. 15, 19	22			
Schaffer, John J	23, 1914	Sept. 7, 19.	22			
Schaffhauser, John RudolphFeb.	17, 1914	Feb. 7, 19.	22 7.00			
Schneider, Elmer J	9, 1914	Dec. 5, 19	22			
Schoenly, Malcolm WilliamNov.	4, 1913	Sept. 21, 19.	21 7.59			
Seely, Donald Eugene	3, 1914	Sept. 7, 19.	22			
Seese, Irvin WillliamOct,	5, 1914	Sept. 7, 19.	22			
Sharkey, Joseph	18, 1915	Sept. 6, 19.	22			
Sharman, Edward RAug.	30, 1913	Sept. 8, 19.				
Sheetz, Paul EdwardApril	12, 1914	Feb. 7, 19.				
Simpkins, Harry WJan.	11, 1914	Sept. 7, 19.				
Simpson, Charles A Sept.	12, 1914	Sept. 7, 193				
Smith, Lawrence ASept.	27, 1913	Sept. 7, 19				
Somers, Joseph I	22, 1913	Sept. 21, 19				
Sooy, Richard RaymondMar.		Feb. 7, 19				
Spence, James K April	6, 1914	Sept. 6, 19.				
spence, James 10						

Scholar-

	Date of		notar- ship
Name	Birth		verage
Staupp, Floyd A	.Aug. 21, 1914	Sept. 7 1922	
Splane, Richard Wentz	. Dec. 15, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921	8.30
Steele, Aubrey J		Sept, 7, 1922	
Steele, Thomas O. Nock		Sept. 6, 1922	
Stem, Earl Douglas	.May 2, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922	
Sterling, Sargent DeForest	.Mar. 9, 1913	Sept. 7, 1922	
Stewart, Lloyd	April 18, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921	7.92
Stites, Frank Robert	.Feb. 6, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922	
Stoneham, Emerson Thomas	. Mar. 9, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922	7.19
Stoner, Russell Donald	.Dec, 6, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920	7.58
Stricker, John Harvey Gehring	.July 20, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921	7.55
Strittmatter, Frank C	. June 16, 1914	Sept. 15, 1922	
Stumm, Frank E	.Nov. 27, 1915	Nov. 15, 1922	
Swavely, Francis Russell	. Oct. 4, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922	
Sweeney, Paul Besley	.June 15, 1915	Sept. 6, 1922	
TAYLOR, JOSEPH JOHN	. June 25, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922	
Tennant, Kenneth Spencer		Nov. 21, 1922	
Tennant, Robert Matthew		Sept. 21, 1921	8.07
VITALE, PHILIP	.Dec. 21, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922	7.32
WALTON, WILLIAM EDGAR	June 12, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922	
Weinstein, Sayres	. Jan. 28, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922	7.28
Wess, Raymond John	.Nov. 5, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922	
Whalen, Matthew	Aug. 17, 1913	Feb. 7, 1922	7.23
Whittick, John Robert	. Sept. 5, 1914	Sept. 7, 1722	
Wiessler, Lester Braun		Feb. 8, 1922	7.48
Wiliams, Robert Leroy	July 3, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922	
Wilson, Edward Woodrow	Jan. 13, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922	
Winning, Ward Watson	.May 5, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922	7.25
Young, Albert Frederick	. Feb. 9, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922	
Young, John Benjamin		Sept. 18, 1922	
ZOERNER, CARL	. Jan. 9, 1915	Nov. 17, 1922	
Zondler, Walter Herman		Feb. 8, 1922	



1848 1923

Proceedings of

Seventy-fifth Anniversary

of the

Opening of Girard College

Addresses Presented at the Celebration at Girard College January 1, 1923

> Philadelphia 1923

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INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS

By Edwin S. Stuart

President Board of Directors of City Trusts
At the Celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the Opening
of Girard College

On the first day of January, 1848, just seventy-five years ago today, in the presence of the City Councils and other officials of the municipality, a body of representative citizens of Philadelphia and the ninety-five boys who had been admitted as students, the Girard College for Orphans was opened to begin the great philanthropic work designed by the Founder. Today we are met to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of that event. During that period nearly eleven thousand orphan boys have passed through the gates of this Institution to receive the benefits of the training, maintenance and education bestowed and guaranteed by Stephen Girard by the directions contained in his last will and testament, an instrument which, to quote the words of Joel Jones its first president, "is the fundamental law of the institution, and his directions and intentions expressed therein must be our guide." Joseph R. Chandler, a leading and influential citizen of Philadelphia. President of the Board of Directors of Girard College, delivered the inaugural address, and, in part, said:

"The object for which the community has so long waited, and for which some of us have constantly labored, is at length accomplished; and this day, having been by the authority of Councils of Philadelphia placed in our possession, we open the doors of the Girard College, for the admission, the maintenance and instruction of poor orphan boys; and the heautiful edifice which we now occupy, the adjacent buildings on the right hand and on the left, and all these spacious grounds, are now to

be dedicated to the great object contemplated in the testament of the liberal minded founder of this institution, by the unostentatious, the simple services of this morning."

Since its opening day, seventy-five years ago, the College has had but five Presidents.

The Ilon. Joel Jones was its first president. He held the position from January 1, 1848, to June 1, 1849, a period of one year and five months. His term ended with his resignation on the latter date.

After the resignation of President Jones the position was without an incumbent until December 31, 1849, a period of seven months. The term of the next President, Dr. William Henry Allen, began January 1, 1850, and continued until December 31, 1862, when it expired by his resignation. He held the position for a period of thirteen years. A vacancy existed in the office after Dr. Allen resigned, from January 1, 1863, to June 30, 1863. During that time Henry W. Arey, Secretary of the College, performed the duties of President. Richard Somers Smith was the next President. He held the office from July 1, 1863, to October 31, 1867, a period of four years and four months.

Dr. William Henry Allen was then elected President for the second time. He served from November 1, 1867, until August 29, 1882, when his incumbency was ended by his death. His second term lasted nearly fifteen years, and his aggregate service in the office totalled nearly twenty-eight years.

There was again a vacancy in the office extending from August 29, 1882, to January 1, 1883. On the last mentioned date Dr. Adam H. Fetterolf, then Vice-President of the College, was elected. He continued in the position until the 31st day of January, 1910, when he was retired at his own request. He was Vice-President from December 1, 1880, to December 31, 1882. He served two years and one month as Vice-President and twenty-seven years and one month as President, a total of twenty-nine years, and two months of faithful, unselfish and devoted service to the interests of Girard College.

He was succeeded by Cheesman A. Herrick, LL.D., who

today in the prime of life and the vigor of his intellect is the President, having filled that position from April 1, 1910, nearly thirteen years; and let us devoutly hope that his life may be spared, his health sustained and that his term of service may be longer if possible, than that of any of his predecessors. For there is no more honorable career for an educator, than President of Girard College for Orphans. It is, however, a great responsibility to feel that you have in your care the education, destiny and future of nearly 1600 fatherless boys.

On the second day of January, 1856, at the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the dedication and opening of this College, an address was delivered by the Hon. Robert T. Conrad, a former Mayor of Philadelphia, in which he painted with glowing eloquence the beneficent purposes of the College, foretold its glorious career and vividly portrayed the precious results of which it had been and would continue to be the producing cause. He said, among other things:

"And, doubtless, of the results sought, in this well-devised and well-directed benevolence that which the author, who required stability in all things, most exultingly contemplated was its permanence. So far as the achievements of human wisdom can be, the work is perpetual. From the nature of the sources which supply its maintenance, they are likely rather to increase than to diminish in value. All that was perishable in the fund has already been swept away; the ample resources remaining seem to be beyond contingency. When centuries shall have passed over the College-for it is reared to be the companion of centuries- after tens of thousands of educated and worthy citizens shall have been given, through its instrumentality, to the republic, it will still be in its youth, still looking forward to further centuries of usefulness; pursuing, with unweakened energies, its glorious career, and pouring forth, like some copious and constant hillside fountain, its pure and everlasting stream of moral and intellectual health and power."

Mayor Conrad's words were prophetic as to the future of Girard College and how abundantly his utterances have been verified the following statement will help to show: When the College was opened, January 1, 1848, the Residuary Fund of the Estate of Stephen Girard, the income from which, he directed in his Will, should be used primarily for the maintenance and further improvement of the College, and then was to be applied to the purpose of carrying out the provisions of his secondary trust, was about \$3,000,000 and the number of pupils 95. The expenditures for maintenance the first year were \$31,821,83.

In 1873, at the end of the first twenty-five years, the Residuary Fund was \$4,962,735.22, while the number of pupils had increased to 546, and the annual cost of maintenance to \$188,-000.00

In 1898, when the College had been opened fifty years, the Residuary Fund had increased to \$11,700,000, the number of pupils to 1,536 and the annual cost of maintenance to \$480,000.00.

Today, after an existence of seventy-five years, the Residuary Fund is \$51,000,000, the number of pupils 1545 and the annual expenditure for maintenance \$1,300,000,00.

In addition to the \$51,000,000, which is all income producing, there is carried on the books as the nominal value of the College grounds and buildings—\$4,500,000.00, making the total capital \$55,500,000.00.

The total expenditures for maintenance from 1848 to 1922 inclusive, were approximately \$29,000,000, while the amount spent for improvements during the same period, not including the \$2,000,000,000 left by Mr. Girard for the construction of the College, but including the total cost of buildings already constructed and those now under contract and in course of construction, to pay for which funds have been appropriated and set aside, was approximately \$5,000,000.00.

This is a wonderful showing. But wonderful as it is, it will be surpassed in the future. I am going to make a prediction that twenty-five years hence, on the first day of January, 1948, when the One Hundredth Anniversary of the inauguration of this College will be celebrated, if nothing unforseen happens, and in the meantime the estate has been managed in a

wise, conservative, and business-like manner, and the present financial policy as adopted by the Board of Directors of City Trusts in 1897 is not changed, but strictly adhered to, the residuary fund providing income for the maintenance and improvement of Girard College first, the primary object of the testator, and for the secondary trust, as directed in his will, to wit: "to enable the corporation of the City of Philadelphia to maintain a competent police force, to improve the city property and in effect to diminish the burden of taxation." will be at least One hundred Millions of Dollars. I shall not be here then. but some of you boys who are present today will be present on that occasion and I want you to recall the statement I have made today. The marvelous development and achievement of this Institution are worthy of profound admiration. Its success and accomplishment are due, in the final analysis, to that which lies at its foundation, namely, to the sagacity, common sense, superior business judgment and farsightedness of the founder. who, by his will, enacted the law which controls the management of his estate and of his college; and the validity of that last will and testament has been ratified and confirmed by the Appellate Court of Pennsylvania and by the Supreme Court of the United States. The City of Philadelphia, Trustee, has been guided by the mandates and instructions declared in that document with the beneficial and successful results that are evident

Girard had by his side as adviser in the matters of law a well trained legal mind; a man with profound knowledge of jurisprudence and much experience in the active practice of his profession. This learned lawyer had listened attentively and intelligently to Girard's statement of the ideas he desired to have incorporated in his will, and so successful was he in expressing them in that instrument plainly and distinctly and in obedience to law that the document has withstood, like a Rock of Gibraltar, the various attacks made against its validity.

The man that drafted that will was one of his executors and a member of the Board of Directors of Girard College on the day of its opening, January 1, 1848, and I have no doubt was on the platform with his associates. If William J. Duane were here today, we could point to him and exclaim: "Thou art the man!"

Henry Van Dyke in his book, "The Spirit of America" says: "A source of power is the Constitution of the United States, which is supreme and sovereign over all other laws. It is the enactment of the whole people. Congress did not create it. It created Congress. No legislation, whether of a State or of the Nation can impair or contravene its authority. It can only be changed by the same authority which made it—the people."

And so with regard to the will of Stephen Girard. It is the supreme and sovereign law which must govern those to whom is entrusted the direction and management of his estate. Except, perhaps, in minor details to accomplish more effectively the intentions of the testator, no power can change it except that which made it, and that power no longer exists. It must be kept inviolate in all its fundamental and essential provisions, as to them it is unchangeable and like "the law of the Medes and Persians which altereth not."

STEPHEN GIRARD'S INFLUENCE ON PHILAN-THROPY AND HIS SERVICE TO THE WORLD

Address by

Honorable William I. Schaffer

Justice Supreme Court State of Pennsylvania

I feel, now that I am back again at Girard College, as though I had a right to be here. I am an honorary member, as some of you know, of the class of 1921, and I am very proud of the fact.

We are gathered here today on a quite out of the ordinary occasion. There are not a great many institutions in the world that last for three-quarters of a century. There are very few institutions such as Girard College. There are still fewer which have attained to those things that make for real accomplishment among men, as Girard College has. We are marking a milestone in its existence. We know it is going to "carry on" and continue down a long perspective of milestones in the future as it has in the years of its past.

It is given to not many men to influence the generation among whom they live. It is given to a surprisingly small number to influence the generations who come after. The founder of this college did both these remarkable things. He not only influenced the age in which he lived but he will exert an influence on all the succeeding ages of men so long as civilization, as we know civilization today, shall exist.

There is no lawyer actively practicing, no Judge sitting on any court in this Republic which is called upon to consider "last wills", who does not have brought to his thought (the lawyer when he comes to draw wills, the Judge when he comes to construe them) that the spirit of Stephen Girard moves through and influences the world today, as his living personality influenced the time in which he lived. Aye, every real lawyer who has

practiced the law for more than two decades has been conscious of the fact that each philanthropically-minded testator who has come to him to perform that service which most men I think measure as one of the highest duties which a lawyer can perform to write their last testament, and dispose of their possessions,—no man called upon to render that service to a philanthropically-minded client has failed to be impressed by the fact that he whose will is to be written, where it has a philanthropic intent, is being either consciously or unconsciously influenced by the example of Steebnen Girard.

He was the first man, at least in America, who measured the possession of great wealth (because he was the richest man in the America of his day, in actual, tangible, possessible wealth) as a trust to be administered in the public interest. The example which he has set continues, and will continue, as long as this institution shall survive. Everywhere in this Republic, wherever there has been raised some great philanthropy, intended to better the condition of men, and particularly to better the condition of youth.-there are springing up all over the Republic many, many such institutions,-everyone of them is a spire erected to the memory of Stephen Girard, because he gave the idea, the thought and the inspiration which has led other men to follow his example. He blazed the way for the founding of great institutions to make better the lot of the coming generation of men who, by circumstances or chance, have not the same equal opportunity in the world as their fellows have. Every boy who goes out from here and brings this College to the attention of others continues the spirit, the idea and the purpose of Stephen Girard. Thus Girard College broadens out, widens and influences mankind.

There has just been brought to light, in one of the tombs of ancient Egypt, treasures which are the marvel of the world. In this tomb of a great emperor, there have been found extraordinary things which surrounded him in his day, which speak of the high civilization of that ancient time. When this civilization, of which we are a part, shall have ended, if it ever shall end, and I suppose it will end as others have done,

it seems to me that it might be the wish and the hope of all of us that the excavator for a future civilization, digging among the buried ruins of this, to determine what sort of people we were, might come here to Girard College, and digging among the wreck of centuries, open up this institution, and here on mountenance of the manuscript read that an American, possessed of great wealth, took the treasure that had poured in on him and founded this College in order that orphan boys might have their equal chance in the world. If that should be the distinctive thing which the explorer of another age should find out about this, the spirits of the men who have been part of it could well be proud. What above all else the memory of Stephen Girard carries with it is that he has made manifest to the possessors of enormous wealth, that in their hands it may be a great trust in the public interest.

Young gentlemen, don't think for a minute, as you go out in the world, that great wealth is gathered together by covetous hands solely in order that it may add only to the pleasure of the man who gathers it. No man-I risk the challenge-no man in America who has amassed great wealth, did it without imagination, or without the thought that its possession would enable him to do something worth while in mankind's history. I do not believe that the richest man of today, the man who made possible the exploitation of the oil industry of America, only labored in order that his hands might grasp the dollars that rolled into them, but I cherish the thought that he saw in imagination that out of the ability and struggle which he put into the enterprise, he would make living conditions better for mankind. He has demonstrated in his life that he has understood the message of Stephen Girard and that his great wealth is a trust for the betterment and the uplifting of his fellows.

Stephen Girard came on the stage of life at a very extraordinary time in the history of mankind. He was born in 1750. Men's ideas were rapidly changing. He, a Frenchman, was ushered into existence when Louis XIV had only recently completed his remarkable reign. Is it not extraordinary that two kings of France, Louis XIV and Louis XV (Louis XIV going to the

throne in 1643 and Louis XV dying on the throne in 1774) reigned for 131 years, within a little less than three years of the time comprising the entire existence of the United States? The long reign of these two men had completely tinctured French ideas and ideals in Girard's young manhood. When they died a new era dawned. When the founder of this College came into the world's affairs, opportunity did not exist for the average boy. At the time he was old enough to be educated, not one man in twenty in France had the chance to learn to read and write: scholarship was only for the elect. He came to America when the desire for the founding of a new nation was seething in the minds of the people here. He came with the background of what he had known in France, when those kings, reigning for more than a century, without control by either courts or parliament, could dictate not only what the public policy of France should be, but could influence the individual life of almost every man who lived in that time. With that background of knowledge when it came to the preparation of the document which founded this College-to lav out the chart on which its affairs were to be guided-with the knowledge which he possessed that as wealth came to men in feudal times in France (and the feudal system still continued in France when he came to America) it had been used in order that great families might be perpetuated and continue to endure, he evidently made up his mind that that condition of affairs should not exist in America if he could set an example to change it, and so by his will he gave a new and a higher purpose to the possession of great wealth.

This he did and more. He established his great benefaction in this country. He had a proven love for, a proven faith in our institutions and form of government. When the Nation went to the people for a loan of \$5,000,000 in the War of 1812, to save the Republic, and when the public subscriptions were but a fraction of the whole, this man, mariner and merchant, great American, great citizen came forward and took the entire loan, saved the credit of the government and made possible the winning of the war. By his will, he asked that this thing which he evidenced in life, deep regard for the United States and its

institutions, might be perpetuated in the memory of every boy who goes out from here, and so he gave old men a new sense of duty and a new incentive, and youth—particularly handicapped youth— a new hope and almost a new faith. He is one of the immortals who did not live in vain.

GIRARD COLLEGE'S CARE OF THE PHYSICAL HEALTH OF BOYS

Address by

Colonel John D. McLean, M. D.

Deputy Commissioner of Health, State of Pennsylvania

Governor Stuart, Doctor Herrick and boys: A celebrated engineer, who took only the most difficult buildings and the most difficult bridges to construct, once said, nature seems to take delight in placing obstacles in the way of those who take liberties with her. I see, seated on this platform, an engineer, a man who is responsible for more difficult construction than that of either buildings or bridges—the President of Girard College.

He has been made responsible, during the last thirteen years, for you boys. He has found, I am sure, some of you where nature has placed obstacles so that he could not construct as perfectly as he wished. When I make that statement, it isn't only true of a group like this, as it is unfortunately only too true of a group almost anywhere. As I visited Girard College recently and saw what had been done, I wished that other boys in this state could have the advantage that you have.

Going through Pennsylvania, as those of us do who are connected with the Health Department, seeing the boys and the girls in schools as your are, how often have we wished that we had a Doctor Herrick who had as much control over the construction of those bodies as he has right here. With your magnificent Infirmary, and an infirmary or sick ward can be magnificent, and it only too frequently is not, it isn't such a horrifying thing to be sick; with a group of efficient workers having you constantly—and let me emphasize that constantly—under observation, and seeing where nature is placing an obstacle in the way of good construction, that obstacle can be removed immediately. Your baths, your showers, your swimming pool, your gymnasium—and one thing I am sure you boys don't appreciate, and that is the wonderful care you have when you develop one of the communicable diseases—the construction of your building such as gives separation but not isolation. It is the best arrangement I have ever seen. Your dental service, the value of which cannot easily be determined. The correction of mouth defects, the repair of teeth, the lessons of mouth hygiene all are powerful factors in the prevention of disease. The things taught in this service should never be forgotten, and always practiced.

Girard College is to be complimented on the careful selection, and the preparation of your food in ideal and clean kitchens—a most important factor in the conservation of health.

As Justice Shaffer was speaking, I couldn't help but feel that it must have been more than a mere coincidence that this week sees the celebration of the great works of two Frenchmen. Stephen Girard didn't realize years ago, when he was building Girard College for the boys of the future, that Louis Pasteur, another Frenchman, should have worked with him too, to keep you boys well.

I want to say to you, when we all go out into the world, it isn't easy, and that not many men trod a more difficult path than that of this man who made possible the thing that has been in Girard College. For little more than a year you boys have not had diphtheria, a disease that is almost always present in a group of the age such as you. Boys, you haven't had it, and why? Because of this man, who was not a doctor, but a chemist, and who was reviled and sneered at by the doctors—and I am a doctor, had faith, though, in what he was doing, and he worked on and on, and he created the vaccines and he created the antitoxins and created a thing that could be injected into the body of all of us so as to cure the disease or control it before it developed.

Now, one thing more. Doctor Herrick, Doctor Hare and the Board of Directors do not appreciate how much was done for the boys and girls of the State of Pennsylvania when the use of toxin-antitoxin in Girard College was approved. It had been used in the neighboring States, but our great State of Pennsylvania is just a little peculiar, seems to be a unit unto itself. It wants someone of its own to prove that a thing is right and not harmful. After observing the use of that preparation on you boys, it has been possible to extend it to the boys and girls throughout the State of Pennsylvania—the Medical Profession being influenced because of what was done here.

You boys saw service—not you boys but some of the Girard College boys saw service in the uniform. I saw many a camp as large as this and much larger. I want to say that in no camp have I seen a group who looked healthier than the group sitting right here.

Now, boys, a little warning. Some of you are soon to leave Girard College; others will do so a few years hence. You have been under the strict control of your medical officers. It is doing things in the way they directed that has brought you the health you have. It has built a firm foundation that is going to mean much to you when you go out into the world to fight the battles for yourselves. But don't do as too many of the boys did after they took off their uniform. Those boys, when they came out, were physically fit. With a sudden let-down of the bars, nature put obstacles in the way of the construction of a good body and many of those boys today are more physically unfit than they were before the war. Let me warn you, therefore, take care of your bodies when you leave.

I am sure you boys do not appreciate just what nature will and can do for you. For instance, it is raining here today, for which I am sure, many of you are very sorry, but there are thousands and millions of people in the State of Pennsylvania, down on their knees, praying for that rain and thanking God that it came. There is, in this State, a city of thirty thousand people, who can't get water even for their little ones, except for one hour daily and then in only small quantities. Nature fought that town because she didn't prepare. The rain of today is solving some of the obstacles that nature put in the way of that town and it isn't the only town. Not far from here there is a

town that hasn't had water for weeks—just imagine—water; we can do without almost anything but water, and that we can't. A man in the desert, having everything else but water, will die. A town just a little more than sixty or seventy miles away is having water hauled into it in cars—an illustration of what nature can and will do.

Just one thing more. In one of your medical reports, a statement is made that the physical health of you boys shows noticeable improvement at the end of six weeks. If that much can be done by careful and close direction, how much more can be done by each one of your making yourselves responsible for the direction of your own health for your whole lives?

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AT GIRARD COLLEGE

Address by

R. Tait McKenzie, M.D., LL. D.

Director of Physical Education, University of Pennsylvania

Girard College has now attained the ripe age of three score and fifteen years. The time has surely arrived for both reminiscence and prophecy, and perhaps for weighing the reasons for its success in graduating yearly a constant stream of young men to fill an honorable place in the community.

As we look at the shrewd but kindly face of your founder in the masterly statue of him by Massey Rhind on the Plaza of the City Hall, we can read in our imagination the thoughts coursing through his mind as he takes off his spectacles and gives himself over to meditation. We can imagine him saying to himself, "I must be careful to provide that this education for orphan boys will be given to boys of good stock only, and not wasted on those lesser breeds that no education could elevate. And they must be taught facts and things and not words and signs." So he puts his spectacles back on his nose and goes home to write down in his will that preference be given to white boys, from Philadelphia first, then from Pennsylvania, then those from the first port at which he had arrived, New York, and finally those from New Orleans, the first port in which he had traded.

The recent war has shown us great blocks of our people whose highest mental attainment does not exceed that of a normal child of eleven years, and no amount of schooling can change this mental capacity, for you cannot pour a quart into a pint measure any more than you can carry water in a sieve. What you must do is to select a good sound watertight bucket in the first place, and then pour into it only what it should hold, and this is what Girard planned.

Stephen Girard was not a sentimentalist, or a dreamer of vain or foolish dreams; he realized that the useful arts and trades should be emphasized in the teaching, and that the work should be carried on without undue luxury. He planned as though his prophetic eye had forseen the greatest danger that now threatens our civilization, the bringing in of great masses of alien and inferior peoples to do the work that our own people are more and more refusing to do.

Egypt kept her empire intact for three thousand years, until luxury and idleness brought in an alien slave population which rose to citizenship, intermarried, debased the level of intelligence and mongrelized the purity of the stock, and so she fell before the invader. Greece repeated the sad story and then imperial Rome followed, and her effeminate and debauched citizens gave way to the children of the freedman and the mercenary who had been hired to do the work that should be the proud duty of the citizens of a free and self sustaining country. Are we following the example of Egypt, Greece and Rome in this respect? Are we over-refining our youth and making them unfit for the real work on which our nation's future depends? Are we bringing in a slave population to do our hard work?

Girard had no illusions on this question, and yet we find the tendency of the times shown in the sedentary occupations chosen by so many college graduates. He also recognized that the very foundation on which any successful school for the education of growing boys must be built was sound health and the progressive education of their growing physical powers.

The first Board of Directors was fortunate in its choice of the man Lieber to outline the courses of instruction. The story of Francis Lieber's life is a romantic one. His passionate desire for freedom of thought, coupled with the conviction that, whatever he might think, the result of his thinking for good or for evil would be negligible, unless he could train his body to be a strong and accurate instrument in carrying out his desires and his beliefs, led to his banishment from his native land.

You will remember that after the invasion of Germany by Napoleon, small groups of eager students formed themselves into patriotic societies, to free their country from the invader, and also to strive for a more liberal and representative form of government. Among these wanderers from university to university was Frederick Ludwig Jahn, the father of German turning. He quickly saw that any reform, if it was to be effective, must be backed by the strong arms, sound hearts and quick brains of the young men of his day, and as he went from place to place teaching and preaching this doctrine, he became more and more convinced that any successful scheme of reformation had to be based upon a national system of physical training.

In the spring of 1811 his first Turnplatz was opened in the Hasenbeide, just out of Berlin, Father Jahn, when marching young turners out of Berlin to the Turnplatz, would ask the new ones as they passed beneath the Brandenburg Gate, "What are you thinking of now?" If the boy did not know what to answer Jahn would give him a box on the ear, saying as he did so, "You should think of this, how you can bring back the four fine bronze horses that once stood over this gate, and were carried by the French to Paris." From the very first, vigorous and warlike games were on the program. The movement spread like wildfire, and in ten years outdoor gymnasiums dotted the whole country. It was becoming a national force and the subservient government became alarmed. Just at this time, unfortunately, one of the turners killed Kozebue, a poet and journalist in the pay of Russia. It was a political crime, for which the turners were blamed by a government never friendly and now actively hostile. Influence was brought to bear in high quarters and, finally, all these student societies and Turnvereinen were put under the ban and ordered closed as hotheds of liberalism and revolution, which indeed they were.

Jahn himself was thrown into prison. At his side was a youth of ninecen, his nearest and most devoted pupil. He shared in his master's misfortune and was arrested too. This was Francis Lieber.

After four months Lieber was released, but with such restrictions that he soon fled to Switzerland, and then to Greece where he took part in the war against the Turks, only to come back to Italy disillusioned and stripped bare by Greek bandits. A year was spent in Rome where he was befriended by Niebuhr, the Prussian Minister, and he returned to Berlin only to find that the police restrictions were as severe as ever. Secretly he prepared to leave Germany and finally sailed for England, where he met Dr. Bond from Boston who was looking for an instructor in gymnastics for the gymnasium opened the year before by Dr. Charles Follen, another refugee. He accepted the offer and took over the gymnasium in 1827, and the following year opened a swimming school.

"Yesterday," he writes, "the mayor called on me and said Mr. John Quincy Adams, the President of the United States, wished to visit my school." An appointment was made and "he came punctually, accompanied by the mayor. After I had explained my plan to him I asked him if he would do me the honor to swim with me, and if he preferred we would go outside of the enclosure in order to avoid the frolicking boys, and let my boat follow us. The old man looked at the boys and said, 'No. I prefer to stay here, if they will not laugh at me. These good little swimmers will make fun of me.' We prepared ourselves for the bath and this man of sixty-one sprang headlong into the water from a spring-board six feet high. He repeated this several times and swam about a quarter of an hour, conversing with me while he was in the water and showing himself an experienced swimmer. He praised the school and expressed the wish that there were many establishments of the kind in the country which would greatly tend to promote the public health. He said also he had tried all kinds of gymnastic exercises, but never found greater refreshment after continuous mental exertion than from swimming. I returned part of the distance with him and after many polite expressions of regard and thanks we parted. The impression his face and appearance made upon me is earnestness united with cordiality. His head is bald, but his figure is erect and well preserved."

In addition to his gymnastics and swimming, Lieber became an authority on political economy and government, and at the call of Nicholas Biddle finally came to Philadelphia to be entrusted with the writing of the first plan and constitution for Girard College.

Let us look at article 36, of Lieber's Pian. "Their (the pupils') physical education shall be promoted chiefly by the greatest possible cleanliness, order, wholesome diet, proper recreation, and enjoyment of the open air and instruction in and practice of gymnastics, taught in a regular gradual, and natural progress, adapted to the various seasons and respective ages." I do not see how one could better express, in so few words, the function of a Department of Physical Education and Hygiene than in that paragraph which I have just read,—"cleanliness order and wholesome diet, recreation and enjoyment of the open air, and the practice of gymnastics taught in a regular, gradual, and natural progress, adapted to the various seasons and respective aves."

Physical educators share in all human weaknesses. We are apt to be led off by the fad of the day. At one time it was heavy gymnastics, the legacy of Father Jahn. The conquest of the horizontal and parallel bars and the horse was considered the chief aim of physical education. And then came the revolution to the free gymnastics of Dio Lewis, and the horizontal bar was banished to the attic. Bean bags and wooden dumbbell drills became the thing, and gymnastic societies flourished in every small New England town. Then came the Swedish gymnastics with their angular movements and rigid discipline; next we revolted from that to the curvilinear lines and rhythmic movements of the dancing mania and the languishing poses of the debased Delsartians. Now we are preaching that everything must be in the form of a game and that the child must not be required to do anything he does not enjoy, closing our eyes too often to the claims of progressive education and her twin sister discipline, as essential in moulding the plastic body, as it is in awakening the human mind and soul.

Various forms of exercise should be mixed, like a salad, in a complete system of physical education, but who is to choose the proper proportion of vinegar, salt, and oil, and who is to mix the salad?

Lieber had his opinion on this point too, for in another article of his plan he says, "Gymnastics, swimming, gardening, and instruction in the art and science of education are to be put under the immediate direction of the President, because," he says, "those persons who teach gymnastics professionally are often individuals unacquainted with the whole range of gymnastics and their progressive courses, as well as the true ends of education."

I call attention to this qualification required of the President and ask the Board of City Trusts what steps have been taken to conduct this practical examination of candidates for the presidency. I feel sure that the present President of Girard College would pass such a test with flying colors, but this suggestion should not be lost sight of when the question comes up again in what we trust may be the dim and distant future.

When Alexander Dallas Bache, the great grandson of Benjamin Franklin, was elected first president, in 1836, he spent two years in Europe, and his report, published in 1839, makes numerous references to the way physical education was taught in the schools he then visited, but this part of the educational program was not prominent during the first years of the college's history.

The formation of a military battalion in 1869, as an outcome of the Civil War, again directed attention to the systematic training of the boy's physique, and in 1873 an instructor in gymnastics was appointed. He taught the German gymnastics that he had learned as a boy at Frankfort-on-Main, and which had been the cause of his exile as it had been that of Francis Lieber himself. Lewis Sostman, who shortened his name to Louis Lewis, had wide popularity in his day as a gymnast and as a teacher. He was one of the founders of the Turnegemenide of Philadelphia, and was only retired after thirty-six years of active service in 1909. Himself a mirror of politeness, it was his proud boast that he had never been absent from his classes a single day and that he had never been late in keeping an appointment; two of his sons have worthily followed in his footsteps. With advancing years and increasing classes, an

assistant was appointed in 1904, in the person of Frederick A. Finkeldey, a close student of gymnastic literature, who continued as his successor until 1916, when the Department was completely reorganized with the present splendidly trained director at its head, and the exercises of the gymnasium and the games of the playground used as parts of a complete educational scheme, with academic credits and penalties.

You must not forget that Lieber emphasized in his Constitution the fact that exercise should be adapted to the various seasons and respective ages of the pupils. He realized that the brain develops just as other parts of the body do, and that these brain centers presiding over the more complicated and finer adjustments of the muscular system do not begin to function until the later years of growth.

There is no muscular reason why a small boy should not choose golf as a game, except that he won't. The clubs could be made small and the course short, but the nervous system is not ready to grasp the subtle possibilites of the game and the childish mind cannot grasp its philosophy, its fine adjustments of time and distance; the judgement has not vet been developed as it is in later years.-to say nothing of the vocabulary. The child starts with simple movements imitative of the things he sees about him, the movements of animals, birds and people. His first natural exercises do not involve strenuous competition. He has no idea of cooperation in his first games because the brain centers for these forms of community activity only begin to develop when boyhood changes to young manhood. The child is usually past seven before he realizes that in addition to competition with the powers of nature he must also learn to compete against the powers of his fellow man, and so he begins to play "tag" and all the games that develop from it. Football and baseball show by their very character that at last the boy of fifteen recognizes himself as a member of the community, and not merely as an individual, for they are games which sink the interest of the individual in the advancement of a common cause, and the good educator adapts his system to this progression in his pupil's mental development, and he makes wise use of it for education and discipline, just

as he recognizes the rotation of games with the season and does not teach football in the spring and baseball in the autumn.

The responsibility for the physical education of this great family of Stephen Girard's, a family he never saw, a spiritual family, bears heavily on the President and the teachers of the college, and the erection of the magnificent building, now under construction, shows how thoroughly the responsibility has been shouldered and how well it is being carried. May this day be the beginning of many happy years of progress in the upbuilding of these plastic bodies placed under your care.

And now let me say one word in closing to you boys, students of Girard College. You have often been given advice before, and you will often have to submit to it again, but remember this, you will always need a strong, active, well trained body in anything you may want to do. If you are weak and clumsy and sickly it does not matter much to the world whether you are good or bad, because your influence will not carry far, and you will count for nothing. If you are good you will not be able to put over your goodness because you will not have the force to do it. So make and keep yourselves clean and strong, both in mind and body; learn to take care of yourselves and others by your exercises and games in the gymnasium and on the playerounds.

And when you become strong and athletic look to it how you use your strength and skill. If you use your strength for evil you are a menace and a threat against your fellows merely because you are strong. You will be a bully and a braggart and at heart a coward. But if your strength is used rightly, as it should be, you will become the genuine leader among men. It is in the gymnasium and on the playing fields that the boy cultivates his real nature and his true spirit. It is in the strain of competition that the yellow streak appears, if he has one, but it is there also that tenacity and courage and fair play also show at their best. The boy who grits his teeth and keeps his mouth shut when a decision goes against him will win every time, when he becomes a man, over the fellow who kicks and squeals at every decision, or quits when everything does not go his way.

We have to turn to the poets when we want to find the best

way of expressing what we mean, and I leave with you this bit of advice given to some schoolboys, like you, by one of the greatest of them all, Henry Newboldt, when he urged the boys of his old college—

"To set the cause above renown, To love the game beyond the prize, To honor while you strike him down The foe that comes with fearless eyes— To count the life of battle good, And dear the land that gave you birth, But dearer yet the brotherhood That binds the brave of all the earth."

ALUMNI CELEBRATION

Proceedings of a meeting of the Girard College Alumni held at Girard College, on Monday evening, January 1, 1923, Mr. Charles A. Barnes, President of the Alumni, presiding.

Mr. Barnes said: -- At the semi-centennial celebration of the opening of Girard College held on January 3, 1898, Mr. Joseph L: Caven, then Vice-President of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, closed his address with the following: "This celebration is now opened, and if, when over, your heads, your hearts and your minds respond, "For the years to come we will do our best,' these exercises shall not have been in vain." Also in the evening of the same day, General Louis Wagner, then President of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, closed his address with the following remarks: "With a trust magnificently endowed, with a charity the grandest in the world, with the record of fifty years unparalled by any public trust anywhere, let us all-you, as citizens and officers of State and Nation, and we, as the immediate administrators of Mr. Girard's will, but, above all, you, as the present and former recipients of his bounty-see to it that that which has come down to us in such grand proportions shall suffer no harm in our day, so that its blessings may continue to increase and to multiply to the end of time "

A quarter of a century has passed since these addresses were made, and we of the Alumni feel that those in charge of Girard College should to-day have no fear that their work has not been for the best, or that it has been in vain. We have recently attemped to compile some records of former pupils of Girard College who have made a mark for themselves in the world, and while the list is by no means complete, it gives me pleasure to say that we have had at least one member of the House of Representatives at Washington, several members of the Legislatures of different States, several mayors of cities and towns, some fifty or more members of the bar, some twenty-five or more ministers of the gospel, some forty or more physicians and dentists, twelve or fifteen architects and engineers, and a num-

her of educators holding professorships in colleges and large schools. But, to my mind, of more significance, as following in the footsteps of our patron and benefactor who was known as a mariner and merchant, are the great number of former students of this Institution who are now occupying important executive positions in large financial, industrial and mercantile establishments, not only of Philadelphia, but of other cities of the country. So we of the Alumni need have no fear that the history of the next twenty-five years will not show even a greater percentage of graduates of Girard College who have made, what may be called their mark in the world

I cannot let this opportunity pass without calling attention to the work of the Board of Directors of City Trusts. Girard College was opened on January 1, 1848. At the opening of the College where the trust fund amounted to about three millions of dollars; there were ninety-five pupils enrolled at the opening, and one hundred additional were taken in during the year. The fund for the maintenance of these one hundred and ninety-five pupils during the first year was nearly thirty-two thousand dollars. This fund now amounts to the stupendous sum of fifty-one million dollars, in addition to which the buildings and grounds of Girard College are valued at over four and a haf millions of College are now worth one and a half million dollars more than was the original trust fund. The maintenance fund for the last year was about one million three hundred thousand dollars.

The College since 1890 has maintained its maximum capacity of about fifteen hundred and twenty-eight students; during the seventy-five years of its existence, including those now in the College, there have been above ten thousand eight hundred boys taken care of by this fund. This, I believe, is the largest trust fund devoted to charitable purposes in the entire world, and when one bears in mind that this fund has been administered for seventy-five years without the faintest taint of scandal attached to it in any shape or form, it is a record of which Girard College, its Alumni and the citizens of Philadelphia may jointly be proud.

THE EXAMPLE OF GIRARD GOLLEGE IN INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT

Address by Dr. E. R. Johnstone

Director New Jersey Training School, Vineland, N. J.

Looking over this remarkable plant devoted to ministering most wisely to the needs of those who are most needy, and looking back over a period of more than one hundred years, for seventy-five of which this College has been in existence, one's mind naturally travels still farther back, even to the period of the very beginning of things. Scientific knowledge is but the conciousness of God, and the conception of this College brought into being is but an example of the fulfilment of one of His plans.

Just as one may visualize the great hand of Deity lifting a world out of chaos, as we may imagine the upheavals and the cracking as the crust of the world cooled, the bursting out of the seething center and the final first form, and then through the long ages the gradual changes taking place brought about by the hand of nature or the hand of man; so we may look back and see the beginnings of this College struggling against adverse interests and misunderstanding, and then through the years developing form and system and efficiency.

It is not my purpose this evening to speak of the management of Girard College in terms of business efficiency or organization. Nor shall I attempt to speak of its departments, schools, shops, playgrounds and household. Rather would I speak of what seem to be its great underlying principles.

Even from the time of Stephen Girard himself it appears that three great questions have ever been asked. Many more than three, but these three first. And the first of these is, Where are we? What is the condition? What is the need? In other words, let us make an inventory. The second is, Where are we going? What is to be achieved? What is our objective? And the third is, How shall we get from where we are to where we wish to go? Knowing our material, how shall we reach our objective? And every man or woman who asks these questions and finds answers for them is already a long way on the road to success. Stephen Girard saw the orphans. He recognized their need for "facts and things rather than words and signs," and he conceived Girard College as the means to take them from their needs to the things they needed. Throughout the past seventy-five years these questions have been asked concerning the students at Girard, and today as never before the results of the answers are showing to the glory of this College.

For many years all the pupils were divided into three general groups—the bright, the average and the dull. Then came scientific studies and further sub-division was made and percentages were established. It was found that here in Philadelphia as elsewhere in the country the people divide into about three per cent exceptionally bright, twelve per cent bright, seventy per cent average, twelve per cent retarded or dull, and three per cent backward and feeble-minded, and in this College provision was made to meet the needs of these groups.

This division was satisfactory as far as it went, but science demanded something a little more accurate, and following the studies of the French psychologist, Alfred Binet, the measuring scale for intelligence was devised, by means of which it is possible to ascertain by certain questions and tests the mental age of a person no matter what his actual chronological age may be; that is, we my find how his mental capacity compares with that of a child of any given age.

This was helpful but it was largely quantitative. It could say this person has a mental capacity about equal to that of child of eight, or ten, or twelve, but it could tell nothing of the quality of intelligence. It is like the tailor's yardstick which tells whether there is enough cloth to make a suit of clothes, but does not tell the color, kind, texture or thickness of cloth.

Further studies showed that there are questions of adjustability to be considered, and we find at any mental age and in any degree of brilliancy (or its lack) people who are of stable, or disturbed, or unstable minds, and so they need special consideration in their training and environment.

Still further studies make us believe that we are discovering a new thing, viz., types of intelligence; and here I want to pay a tribute to the wisdom and foresightedness of the Girard-management.

When I returned home from a visit here two years ago I spoke often of what I chose to call the Girard Y, because it diagrams in the form of the letter Y. I found that here there had long been recognition and provision for the group of children who, as they progressed through your curriculum, were unable to satisfactorily follow the jusual cademic courses. In the great world outside there has been but little recognition of this idea. In many instances it was supposed the boys and girls were stupid, and that they needed more years of the same kind of schooling. Indeed in many States laws were passed requiring children to continue in school a year or two longer in a vain effort to attain a certain "grade."

For years Girard has been using its Y. The great stream of pupils has progressed to a certain point, and then those with the manual type of intelligence have gone off in one direction into vocational and industrial training, while those with the verbal type have taken the other arm of the Y and have gone into high school and are fitted to go on to the University. Slowly the public schools have been following your lead, and manual or vocational training is finding a place in their courses. Following this lead, which differentiates the manual type from the verbal type, our scientists are endeavoring to put your knowledge into scientific form, and once more the inventory of intelligence is refined and we have three types of intelligence-the "verbal" type, the "manual" type and the "social" type. It must be borne in mind that people of any one of these types may be found in any degree of brilliancy, at any mental age, and in any condition of stability or adjustability. We may all be scaled by brilliancy, by mental level, by mental stability and by intelligence types, but perhaps the most important of these from the standpoint of training is that of intelligence types.

First is the verbal type person,—one who thinks abstractly, who does not need plans or machinery with which to work, but who thinks things out clearly from beginning to end. He uses exact words and makes his meaning clear. He paints word pictures. He can think without a diagram of where he is to start, where he is to go and how he is to get there. Good examples of verbally minded persons who have been of late in the public eye are Woodrow Wilson and Secretary Hughes. Both of these men belong to the academic group, the verbally-minded. Until very recently most of the public school training was exclusively for this type, but Girard has used but one arm of the Y for them, and so has not fallen into the error of trying to fit a manual peginto a verbal hole.

Second is the manual type of intelligence. These people are quite different. They learn and act through their hands rather than through their eyes, cars and tongues; they want to handle and fit, measure and weigh. They are doers rather than thinkers. They are not without thought by any means, indeed they may be more intelligent and more valuable citizens in their way than the verbally-minded; but they like to create, to see things grow under their hands from many pieces to a perfect whole. Perhaps the best known examples of this type are Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison. And here again the Girard Y has provided for these in its well equipped shops and foundry and its carefully planned courses, putting manual pegs into manual holes and verbal peers into verbal holes.

Then there is the third group, the socially-minded. Perhaps such men as Theodore Roosevelt and Lloyd George are the best examples of this type. They have a faculty for bringing men together. They are good mixers. They have good personality. They are said to be "attractive." High type executives, successful superintendents, secretaries of large organizations, belong to this type. They may be highly intelligent or manually skillful, but their predominating characteristic is sociability in its best meaning. On the other hand, the ward heeler, the gang leader,

the director of crime also belong to this type. They influence the minds of men; and untrained or wrongly trained they may be just as dangerous to the school, or State, or nation, as the well trained man of the social type, may be beneficial.

As I see the President of Girard College and the officers he has chosen, I understand how well, even without a scientific scale, the importance of men and women of high social type is recognized. The two arms of the Girard Y are verbal and manual, but the base upon which they rest is social. And character—good character, and personality—good personality, form the base of the training and the activities at Girard College.

I cannot attempt to go into the details of this arrangement. You all know them better than I, but I cannot refrain from mentioning one or two things which stand out. The first is that the old saying "Be good and you, will be happy," has found its true form in "Be happy and you will be good." Everywhere here are signs of the development of the spirit of happiness. It has seemed to me as I have gone about that one might say everyone here preferred to have a smile rather than obedience. But getting the first first, the second always follows.

Here at Girard you know the difference between "visiting" and "inspecting." Have you ever had some one come into your home, or shop, or office, and as soon as he entered you felt depressed? You knew he would find fault, or see something wrong, or belittle your work. All the time he was there you felt uneasy, and when he left you heaved a sigh of relief, but nevertheless you went about your affairs unhappily for the rest of the day, and could hardly wait until you got home to tell your troubles into the patient ear of mother or wife. People who come into our lives in this spirit are inspectors. No one likes them; they beget fear, and decrease energy for all with whom they come in contact.

But, have you had a visitor, one who comes into your home or shop bringing a burst of sunshine? He says "good morning" in a tone of voice that dissipates all troubles. He sees the best in you and your work. He pays the wonderful little compliments that sink into your very heart, and make you feel that there is nothing that you cannot accomplish. He lifts you out of the class of ordinary mortals and makes you see that after all, life is fine and glorious, and that you are one of those who must and can help to lift the world a little higher.

Oh, the spirit of the visitor is a wonderful spirit and it permeates this whole institution; it is here every day and every hour and because of that, not only do the officers and teachers and other members of this staff do their work in the spirit of success, but the boys, big and little, feel and show its effect. For, remember that never does an adult speak to a child, or look at a child, or even stand beside a child, but that he either visits or inspects. And you who have gone out from this campus, to deal with your fellow men, with your wives and your children, remember that the greatest thing that you have been able to carry away in your heart from the menagement of this institution is the spirit of the friendly visitor, which is the spirit of love-

> The stars look down on the earth, The stars look down on the sea, The stars look up to Mighty God, And the stars look down on me.

The stars shall shine for a million years, For a million years and a day, But you and God shall live, and love, When the stars have passed away.

HANDWORK INSTRUCTION AT GIRARD COLLEGE

Address by

President Kenneth G. Matheson, Drexel Institute

Before speaking very briefly on the subject assigned to me, I wish, in no perfunctory way, to extend my congratulations to Girard College upon its seventy-fifth anniversary and to wish for the College all the prosperity that the New Year can possibly brine.

I was deeply impressed with what has been said with regard to the financial status of the institution. I am sure that the President will realize that it probably was unkind to speak of the wonderful financial resources of this College to one who has struggled with a southern State institution for seventeen years; but still there is no doubt about the major principle involved, and I certainly do congratulate Girard College on the wonderful financial foundation it has, and more still upon the wonderfully efficient use it has made of this splendid endowment; and I am quite sure that the remarkable record of the past is but an earnest of even greater usefulness and efficiency in the future. And that is the message which I bring to you from Dresel Institute, your sister institution, that Girard College may continue in its great work, going forward to higher and higher success.

In order that I may give accurate information and at the same time confine myself to the limits which have been imposed, I shall speak, with your permission, by the card for a few minutes in regard to handwork instruction in Girard College. Conceived at a time when, in this country, at least, there was no such thing as vocational education, it was exceedingly farsighted on the part of the Founder, and another evidence of his remarkable mental and practical equipment, that he should have foreseen the importance of this type of education and have

provided for it. It is true that in Europe the polytechnic idea to some extent was prevalent, but even there the merest beginnings had been made, and they had been confined quite largely to the trade school idea, so that Girard College seems to have been the pioneer in vocational education in this country.

In the will of Stephen Girard, Article XXI, he makes this statement: "I would have them (the scholars) taught facts and things rather than words or signs," a very significant statement. We may not assume that Stephen Girard had formulated in his mind a system of definite vocational training. As I have called to your attention, no such system then existed anywhere, from which he might receive the suggestion. But it surely is to be inferred that his mind, accustomed to grapple successfully with large, practical problems, intuitively realized that the training of a school might and should have a more intimate bearing in fitting for later life; and that he felt that even those subjects heretofore visioned as purely academic, might and ought to be taught so as to relate them to the habits and processes of everyday life. The plea today of those responsible for the formulation of programs for vocational instruction is for related material in mathematics, in the sciences, in civics and even in English. Stephen Girard, nearly a hundred years ago, gave a specific mandate to the same end, to the teachers of Girard College, by his specification that their teaching should be of "facts and things."

As in the case of all pioneering work, in the very beginning the vocational instruction at Girard College was exceedingly elementary. A reading of the reports of the various Boards indicates that they did not anticipate the extent to which such instruction would develop. It is an interesting fact also that in the earlier years of the College, vocational training of an applied type through shop work in the College was practically unprovided for; and the growth of this instruction has been, as it should be in any great work, a very gradual evolution up to its present high state of efficiency.

In place of training in shops and commercial class rooms, we find in the earlier years, a provision for acquiring this experience

outside of the College. The ninth section of Article XXI of the will provides for the passing of pupils from the College to practical work. But we must recognize the fact that apprenticeship under the old indenture plan, as it had applied in the old country, and in this country to a limited extent, was passing in 1848, when this College was founded, and therefore, the provisions of the will regarding the indenture of these students after they had left the College, were increasingly difficult to accomplish; so that it was found necessary, as we will see later, to provide for practical training in the College itself, in order to obtain a substitute for the indentures of apprenticeship provided for in the will, and which were in vogue, of course, at the time of Mr. Girard's death.

I have been greatly interested in reading the report of Francis Lieber made three years after Mr. Girard's death, and in getting his conception of the work of the College. Lieber states in his Plan and Constitution as given to the Trustees at this date, that trade instruction is very necessary, and he forecasts in a remarkably interesting document the polytechnic side of the College, although at that time there was nothing of the sort in acual effect. He recommended the erection of some work-shops adding, "I understand it was the intention of Mr. Girard to give direction to that purpose."

There were, of course, work-shops on the campus even at an earlier time, but they were not for the instruction of students, but were merely for use by employed workmen in repairs and alterations. Lieber gives reasons based on health, skill and on resulting practical value to the community, why this practical shop work should be instituted, and the mechanical arts. taught in the shops, and following this statement of principles, he recommended the founding of a printing shop. I have been given to understand that it was many, many years before this recommendation became effective, and the very efficient printing shop in use at the present time was established.

The first report of the President of the Board of Directors in 1848 states: "It is expected that much, which for the present is done by persons hired on the place, may be performed by pupils,"

and then it goes on to say that they may engage in the practical work on the plan established at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and instead of having the work done for them in their rooms and on the campus and elsewhere, that they themselves might very profitably engage in this work. It is interesting to note also that when a little later, material was furnished to the boys through the use of which they might receive some hand training, they were given the opportunity to sell the manufactured articles and after paying for the materials, to receive one-half of the profits from the sale in cash, and to accumulate the other half by what was really a banking system, so that when they went out from the College they might have some capital and meantime might learn something of the value of money.

In the year 1848 a committee of the Board reported: "Some mechanical instruction should be introduced," and again in 1850, "While Mr. Girard does not expressly provide for the employment of pupils in manual labor, the College is undoubtedly authorized to employ them in that manner." In this latter report it is indicated that at the age of ten years a boy of the College might begin to wait upon himself and look out for himself in certain ways, and that at the age of twelve years, he might begin to receive practical experience along shop lines. In 1859, the President of the Board directly recommended the erection of work-shops for hand-work education, and this concretely is the beginning of the hand-work training in Girard College. In accordance with this resolution, provision was at first made for a few selected pupils, those who had made a specially good record by character or otherwise.

In 1862 the statement was made that the experiment in handwork instruction had been in effect for two or three years, and it was regarded as very successful; already they were beginning to find the value of it, and to make provision for its greater development. In all this, the thing that has impressed me particularly, I may say, was emphasis laid upon the value of honest labor. May I indulge in just one little personal illusion? I happen to have been born in the South—although I have lived over the country at large—but my early experience was in that section of the country, and when I went back to the Georgia School of Technology, one of the greatest joys I had was in seeing the sons of the finest blood of the South putting on their overalls and going into the shops and elsewhere, and engaging in manual labor, not only without murmuring, but really glorying in it. I believe that the example of those hundreds, if not thousands, of young men has done very much to dignify labor as it is in that section at the present time, and I am quite sure that the effect here in Girard College of the stress laid upon the value of honest labor has permeated every section of the country, South, North, East and West, and taught a most valuable lesson. I am sure also that is one of the very highest types of educational work.

The President of the Board of Directors of the City Trust in 1871 praised the hand-work instruction at Girard in his report. We haven't time to read extracts from these reports. But the impulse for hand-work instruction received its greatest growth on account of the Centennial celebration in 1876. It is very interesting to note that the so-called Russian plan, which differed from the plans in vogue in Europe merely in that it put elementary instruction with all tools as the basis for specialization thereafter, was adopted at Girard College. It was not merely a question of attempting to teach great trade efficiency in the College itself, but more important than that, the value of the fundamental training and skill in the use of tools as the basis for all work. And it is an interesting thing to know that the development of technical education today is very largely along that line in most of our great engineering institutes. Of course, there is work done with the hands, and there is a great deal of practical work indulged in, but more and more stress is being laid upon training in fundamentals, because when that has been thoroughly accomplished, it is relatively easy thereafter to specialize.

In 1881 a special committe of the Board of Directors of City Trusts devoted itself to mechanical instruction. Several trips were made to Europe and a plan of instruction was adopted. Mr. T. Mason Mitchell. formerly of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was elected superintendent of the first shop that was opened, I believe, in 1882. Mr. James H. Windrim was the architect of a new mechanical building, which was planned for originally in 1882 and completed in 1884, and it is the shop, very largely, that you have at the present time. Mr. Mitchell reported on instruction in mechanical drawing, wood-working, pattern work, practical carpentry, foundry, blacksmithing, printing, etc., in 1890, and made reference also to the value from an educational standpoint of this instruction as evidenced in the work of other institutions.

This, in brief, is an historical outline of the evolution of handwork training here at Girard College. There are very interesting details, which, of course, we necessarily have to omit, but that gives you an outline of how this work has grown.

My attention has been called to the introduction in 1918 of a type of instruction in which personally I am very much interested.-that is, part time instruction. This plan was first entered into with the Chester Shipbuilding Company; some twenty boys of Girard College going down there each day for a period of two weeks for strictly practical work in helping to erect ships under government contracts, and returning at night to the College. At the end of the two week period, the first group remained at the College to engage in theoretical work, while twenty other boys, serving as their alternates, went to the Chester Ship Yards. This is a system of education which now goes by the name of the cooperative plan; it was developed to a very high extent by a former Pennsylvanian, Dean Schneider of the University of Cincinnati. His idea was that the best results could be obtained in engineering by giving the young men stated periods of training, not in the shops of the College itself, but in modern shops, under modern shop conditions, having the benefit of the most efficient machinery and equipment, and at the same time becoming conversant through practice, with modern shop efficiency. I am very much interested to see that this plan has been introduced here, and that it is still being followed by cooperative arrangements not with the ship yards, but with representative industrial concerns of Philadelphia.

I am sure you will be interested to know that it was a former Pennsylvanian who established this plan in Cincinnati and that they are just finishing in that city the construction of a building costing nearly a million dollars in which commercial cooperative training is to be given throughout the years of a five year course. Just as here at Girard College, there is at the University of Cincinnati, a differentiation of work in the fourth year. In the last two years there, just as here, the man who selects a mechanical training goes into the shop, and the man who selects commercial training goes into the banks and brokers' offices, to receive his practical training and experience. And so successful has this plan become in Cincinnati that Dean Schneider showed me last April applications for this work from over five thousand high school graduates, whom he could not accommodate.

I am informed that in the past twelve years, vocational instruction in both trade and commercial lines has become an important phase of the educational work of Girard College; three years of general training in hand work being given in the seventh, eighth, and ninth school years, and intensive training for an elected vocation being added for the entire afternoons of the tenth and eleventh years. There are eight trades that the student who goes into the mechanical department may select from, namely trade drafting, pattern making, carpentry, foundry work, blacksmithing, machine shop practice, practical electricity and printing.

In conclusion, let me state concretely that I have had the very great pleasure recently of inspecting some of this work. After what Dr. Johnstone has said, I won't dare to say that I 'inspected' the boys, but I surely inspected their work and was greatly pleased with what I saw. Without flattery, and from the standpoint of some experience, I wish to give it my very heartiest commendation. I have noted very carefully the equipment that is in place, and the type of work and the interest of the students, and all those things which as a matter of experience one instinctively notes. I can easily understand from what I saw why the exhibits of the department of drafting should be highly praised, as I am informed that they have been.

In pattern making, the work was accurate and the students were interested. And then in carpentry, some of the work was not merely interesting, but quite remarkable, showing a very high degree of efficiency. And in foundry work—I have been particularly interested in foundry work—and it was most interesting to see these boys engaging in that type of work and see their efficiency. As I watched them and saw the exceeding care with which they went through with this difficult work and how well they succeeded in it, there was abundant evidence as to the quality of the instruction as well as of the intelligence of the pupils. And so with black-smithing and with machine shop practice, and practical electricity and printing.

I took occasion to question numbers of students in each of these departments as to their interest in their work, and it was most pleasing to see the response on the part of the young men. I did not wonder, after I saw this enthusiasm and this well directed educational training that was manifested everywhere I went, at the splendid record that the Girard College students have made in practical life. The impression that was made upon me as I went the rounds was particularly of the great practical value of the work done; that it was not merely a question of manual training, not merely of skill with the hands, but more especially of putting through a job in an efficient, workmanlike and honest manner. For instance, in practical electricity, instead of teaching the boys theory alone, or telling them something about the transmission of the fluid force, I found the boy sent out, under the supervision of their instructor, to install a motor, or a system of lighting for the use of the College. In carpentry, they were building cabinets and window screens for actual use; in the machine shop they were producing gears and repair parts for the plant; in printing, they were running the letter heads, the blank forms and instruction sheets for the use of the College, and were setting on the linotype machines the College Magazine and the President's Report; in the Commercial School, they were assisting in the various offices of the executives of the College. Work of this sort, ladies and gentlemen, is more than mere manual training, it is man training, and whether or not the

boy thus trained goes out to follow the line he has elected while at the College, he has received an education in discharging responsibilty, in putting a job through, which will be of inestimable value in whatever walk in life he later may engage.

In conclusion, my friends, an institution is known by its fruits, and properly so; a bat wine cannot bring forth good fruit. The more I learn of Girard College and the men who have gone out from it and the records which they are making in the world, the more I realize the value of the splendid training received here; and I congratulate any boy who is privileged to enjoy the opportunity offered in this wonderful institution. As has been well said, there is probably nothing like it in the world. And I congratulate you graduates that you have had this chance to make a success of your lives. As I have said, Drexel Institute and all of us wish you and wish the College God-speed in this work

RELIGIOUS TRAINING AT GIRARD COLLEGE

Address by Joseph M. McCutcheon

Graduate of Girard College, 1883

In addressing myself to the subject of Religious Training at Girard College it may safely be assumed that there is a certain amount of ignorance and lack of understanding of the policy pursued by the authorities who control the Institution, and it is my purpose to present a brief statement relating to the question of the training of the student in those fundamental verities of truth exemplified by the Christian Religion. The question of creed or sect is in no way involved.

In referring to the present practice as to Religious Training in the College, it is necessary for a clear understanding that we refer to a paragraph of the will of the Founder around which have centered the false impressions due to a misconception of the purposes of Mr. Girard which have existed, not only since the opening of the College, but even prior to the admission of students to the benefits of Mr. Girard's bequest. The paragraph which has aroused controversy is one in which he excludes ministers of any sect or creed from ever visiting the College or holding any position in the Institution.

Immediately after these conditions were made public, there arose a protest from persons who failed to appreciate the purpose of the Founder, although he had stated his reasons clearly and concisely, which were, that he wished the minds of the scholars to be kept free from sectarian controversies, and further that he had no intention of casting reflection upon any religious organization whatsoever.

Several years after the executors of his estate had made settlement in accordance with the terms of his will, the heirs at law in 1838 who had accepted the original terms entered suit against the City of Philadelphia in an endeavor to destroy the validity of the will. In 1841 the case was decided against the heirs by the lower Court, and in 1843 an appeal was taken by the complainants to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1844 the Supreme Court of the United States unanimously sustained the will, and Mr. Justice Story, in rendering the decision for the court, said in part, "The Testator does not say that Christianity shall not be taught in the College but only that no Ecclesiastic of any sect shall hold or exercise any station or duty in the College. Why may not laymen instruct in the general principles of Christianity, as well as Ecclesiastics? There is no restriction as to the religious opinions of the instructors and officers. Under the auspices of the City Government, they will always be men, not only distinguished for learning and talent, but for piety and elevated virtue and holy lives and character. And we cannot overlook the blessings which such men, by their conduct as well as their instructions, may, nay must impart to their youthful pupils. Why may not the Bible, and especially the New Testament, without note or comment, be read and taught as a divine revelation, in the College-its general precepts expounded, its evidences explained, and its glorious principles of morality inculcated? Where can the purest principles of morality be learned so clearly or so perfectly, as from the New Testament? All that we can gather from his language is, that he desired to exclude sectarians and sectarianism from the College, leaving the instructors and officers free to teach the purest morality, the love of truth, sobriety and industry by all appropriate means; and of course, including the best, the surest and the most impressive. We are satisfied that there is nothing in the devise establishing the College or in the regulations and restrictions contained therein, which are inconsistent with the Christian religion."

I shall presume on your patience by presenting parts of the arguments of the distinguished lawyers who represented the City of Philadelphia in the suit. There were several legal objections filed by the heirs which I am not equipped to discuss, nor have I the leisure to investigate them. Our special interest at

this time rests upon the aspect of the case as related to religious instruction at the College, which interested the public at the time of the trial and still continues to center interest in the institution and continues to be misunderstood by the ill-informed and uninformed. The stress of the arguments against the will was that the plans of Mr. Girard were Unchristian and against public policy, claiming that "the principles and exclusions prescribed by Mr. Girard were derogatory and hostile to the Christian Religion and as being against the common law and public policy for the reason of the exclusion of all Ecclesiastics, Missionaries and Ministers of any sect from holding or exercising any station or duty in the College or even visiting the same; and secondly, that the scholars were limited in the instruction of pure morality, and general benevolence, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, thereby excluding by implication all instruction in the Christian Religion."

Having thus stated the ground of objection of those who contested the will, and in view of the continued currency of opinion of similar purport, either by persons of narrow or illiberal views, I invite your consideration of certain facts, confining myself to actualities with which we are conversant

John Sergeant for the defence said: "In the consideration of this interesting part of the case, however, it must be remembered which has been entirely overlooked or forgotten on the other side—that no poor orphan is to come into the College by compulsion, nor be forced to submit to the privations which an ingenious fancy has conjured up as remotely possible. Their entrance is to be voluntary, in all cases. It is to be sought by themselves. Nor is their will to be determined only by their own childish, and therefore feeble and inadequate judgment. Provision is carefully made for the concurrence and approbation of their proper guardians and protectors, to whom it lawfully belongs, to take care of their interests, and the interests the public have in their welfare. Those who do not approve the terms, will of course not enter. No power on earth can compel them."

Horace Binney also for the defense said: "All that with any

semblance of truth can be charged against the Will, is that it omits expressly to provide for the teaching of Christianity: and if this is a fatal defect, no endowment of a school for instruction in human learning only, can ever be lawful."

The motive was to "keep the minds of the pupils free from the influence of clashing doctrines, and sectarian controversy." "The means adopted, were the exclusion of ministers of every sect from the College. Had he meant to exclude religion from his school, he would have done so as distinctly and emphatically as he has excluded the ministers of religion."

Sergeant also stated that "Girard desired the pupils in the College to be instructed in 'The purest principles of morality' and he proceeds to bear his testimony unequivocally to the necessity of religion to the right conduct of life, by adding 'so that on their entrance into active life, they may from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry' (all Christian virtues) 'adopting at the same time such Religious Tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer.' Right or wrong, therefore, religion is a part of the system of instruction.

"The Bible is nowhere prohibited, and where all the means the trustees may think proper to employ, are left to their discretion, no one can pretend, with any reason to affirm, that this, which they will probably deem the best of all, is to be excluded. Where will they find the 'purest principles of morality' which they are enjoined to teach, but in the New Testament? Whence, but from the same sacred book, can they derive the lessons of 'benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry?' Besides, the pupils are to be prepared for adopting such religious tenets as their matured reason may prefer. The Bible may be used, and so may all devotional and religious exercises which pious laymen think conducive to the welfare of youth. Nothing is prohibited."

It is preposterous to conceive or concede that the directors, officers and teachers of Girard College are persons who are devoid of Christian convictions or who are infected with atheistic or unchristian characteristics. Public opinion long ere this

would have demanded the disestablishment of such an institution.

It would deserve and receive the well merited condemnation.

Binney further stated that "Girard especially desired that by every proper means a pure attachment to the sacred rights of conscience, shall be formed and fostered in their minds. Are they not to be taught what conscience is, and whose voice it speaks, and that it is the greatest demonstrative proof of the being of God?"

Regarding Mr. Girard's injunction as to the character of officers and teachers in the College, we may allude to the long list of Christian men and women who have served the institution from the outset, who have testified by their lives and adherence to the Christian Church to their belief and acceptance of its teachings. The truths of the gospel have here been faithfully expounded by laymen, who have unfolded to the students assembled for religious worship on each succeeding Sabbath those essential qualities that constitute religious character, and the hearts and minds of the youths have been turned to those eternal truths which will enable them to choose "that good part which shall not be taken away."

Binney asks: "On what principle of common, decent justice to his Will, can it be averred that he meant them to exclude Christian morals and to teach deistical or theistical morals?" He supposes that the great truths of Christianity in which all Christian denominations concur, will be taught in the College.

"The notion that the Christian religion cannot be taught by laymen is pure extravagance. It is taught by laymen in the most efficient of our schools for Christian instruction—our universal Sunday Schools, the greatest and best of modern institutions.

"Pious laymen may not be able, in the estimation of some, perhaps many denominations, to form a Church but they are able to support religion and are its chief support. Pious laymen, too, can and do give religious instruction. One thing is certain, they are not restrained by the Will from using any means they may think fit for instructing the youth, committed to their care, in the principles of religion and preparing them for a religious life."

Speaking from personal contact, and out of an acquaintance

with hundreds of former students at the College, I have no knowledge of a single one who was either agnostic, atheistic, or avowedly unchristian. On the contrary I have found most of them either actively engaged in, or attached to, some religious organization. It would be unwise to assert that all former students have developed those peculiar Christian graces which would qualify them for citizenship in the New Jerusalem, but we can refute the insimuation that there has been a neglect of teaching of these principles which would have enabled them to be at least candidates for such citizenship, had they but heeded the instruction so frequently and earnestly inculcated while they were students in the College.

I am sure there can be no disagreement as regards the character of the men who have been best able to arouse the interests of the students and influence the thinking and actions of the boys in the formative and plastic periods of their lives. The efficient teacher must be on fire with his theme before he can communicate his zeal, secure real devotion, enlist their adherence or assent to any form of belief. I doubt whether any secular educational school in the country has a more consecrated list of Chapel speakers than this College. A review of the names reveals scholastic, professional and business standing of the loftiest type; some of them are identified with outstanding educational institutions; others have occupied distinguished positions in public life; many of them have been brought here from distant cities. In looking over the list for the past year, we find that fifty-three speakers have addressed the Sunday Chapel audiences; of these twenty-eight were teachers, professors or heads of schools, six were lawyers or public officials, eight were either executives or members of the faculty of this College; eleven may be classed as business men and of this eleven, six were former students of the College.

Are we not jutified in having confidence that these men believed that the tenets of Christianity are the means to an acceptance of the facts of the Christian Church and a necessary complement to a real understanding of one's responsibility to God and man? We believe that their service has been not merely to add to the morality of the student, but has contributed to the sanctifying of the character of the lives of those who have been privileged to receive their messages.

A popular diversion of those who misrepresent the College has been to attack the life and religion of Mr. Girard, but a review of his life does not disclose anything either said or done by him which was derogatory to any religion. True, we have no knowledge of Girard's active adherence, when he became a man to any religious sect, but his interest day after day in the welfare of his fellow citizens and the magnificent charity which he endowed, should be evidence that he viewed the needs of humanity with sympathy, and that he was ever willing to bind up the wounds of those who had fallen, or were in need, and also that he treated them as he would have been treated.

Who is warranted in casting a stain upon or in judging the inward life of Mr. Girard or in questioning his motives? "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is to visit the sick and the widows in their affliction and to keep oneself unspotted from the world." We know he performed the first. Are we justified in questioning his acts as to the second of the Apostle's standards?

As regards the charge of atheism, which has been made against Girard, we have the answer in his identification with the Masonic Fraternity, the portals of whose lodges would be open only to one who acknowledged his belief in God, and who after entrance. had made a restatement of his trust in God. Girard continued during his life his loyalty to his Masonic obligation, and he was honored in his death by his brethren. Surely the answer to captious criticism is found in the decision of high legal minds, the confidence of mothers, relatives, friends and guardians of the youth who have been placed in the College, the character of those who have served and are serving the College, the results evidenced in the lives of these boys grown to manhood, the standing of the laymen who have proclaimed the truth from the Chapel desk. All of these should be a sufficient answer to refute the false and unfounded statements which have been circulated by ill-disposed individuals.

The facts are that from the day the College opened its gates for the reception of students up to the present time there has been in it a definite and continuous reverence for the things spiritual, the Bible and prayer and religious hymns having been part of the worship. Every student begins the day's activities by the attendance upon morning prayers; Sunday services assume the character of the usual church services. A reverent and spiritual atmosphere pervades the exercises. The singing by the students is inspirational. The address by a layman on a topic related to some aspect of religious living must contribute to deep and lasting impressions upon those in attendance. The meals are preceded by prayers of thankfulness for God's mercies.

The last annual report of the President of the College states: "A portion of Sunday is given to group study with lessons on Bible heroes for the younger boys and Biblical history and geography for the boys of the middle size and a series of discussions on more diverse subjects growing out of the life interest of the older boxs."

But what of the young men who have finished their schooling and left the College to take up life's work? Here we have evidence of the permanent impression of the religious training inculcated during their student days, for a long list is available of former students who have entered the Christian ministry or engaged in Missionary, Y. M. C. A., or other phases of Christian activities, thus proving by their lives and their work that Christian instruction has not been neglected in the training of the Girard students. The seed sown has grown in many instances into stately trees which have been productive of the fruits of Righteousness, and the results of the early planting of the good seed are a goodly showing and highly creditable to the College. Some of these young men have given themselves to become preachers of the Gospel of Good Tidings and they have carried the message, in some instances, to the ends of the earth. Can more be said of any other educational institution?

It is inconceivable that the boys who receive their training here would be left to their own devices, without the directing guidance necessary to a knowledge which would enable them to distinguish between right and wrong, or that the great truths taught in the Scriptures would be overlooked. We know that one of the pressing duties resting upon those here in authority is the responsibility for the training of the consciences of the students.

Certainly it would be a grave mistake to educate our young men in any line without making sure of those fundamental principles of rectitude of conduct which are taught in the Bible; the control of forces and motives, essential to the duties in life, come only through the influence of an enlightened conscience. Religious training teaches obedience to law, human and Divine, earligious training teaches obedience to law, human and Divine, earligious training teaches obedience to law, human and Divine, and the law of love in our relations to humanity. We may boldly ask are these principles as well inculcated in the average home or school as they are in the College founded by Stephen Girard? Here particular emphasis is placed upon the importance of personal responsibility in those things which are for present happiness and eternal good.

The citizens of this Commonwealth, the students and graduates of this Collge should be concerned for the good name and honor of the Founder; they should recognize the accomplishments of the College, cherish it for the great benefits it has conferred on thousands of young men and assure the world that those who have received, are receiving and will receive the benefits of Stephen Girard's beneficence are safe and secure in those things which make for true manhood and Christian living.

"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things." Guiding and directing hands at Girard College ever will hold aloft these ideals before the boys entrusted to their care.